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King hosts dinner for PNC delegates

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein hosted a dinner Saturday at Al Hussein Youth City in honour of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee members and Palestine National Council (PNC) members. The banquet was attended by Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat, Jordan's delegation to the PNC meeting and heads of Arab and foreign delegations to the PNC session.

(Photo on page 6)

Red Crescent condemns Iran

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) has condemned the practices of the Iranian authorities against Iraqi prisoners of war (PoWs) and exposing them to danger. The JNRCS also called on the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to form an international fact-finding committee in accordance with the First Protocol of the Geneva Convention and the Third Agreement related to the treatment of prisoners of war. JNRCS chairman Ahmad Abu Oura said he was informed Saturday by the ICRC chairman that the Iranian authorities are violating the Geneva Convention with regard to Iraqi PoWs and that 50,000 Iraqi prisoners of war are in serious condition (See page 2).

Fahd to India presents credentials

NEW DELHI (Petra) — Jordan's ambassador to India, Jamal Khatat, has presented his credentials to Indian President Zail Singh. At the presentation ceremony, President Singh asked Mr. Khatat to convey his greetings to His Majesty King Hussein and his best wishes to the people of Jordan of further progress and prosperity.

Bomb reportedly defused in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A small bomb hidden in a parcel post package was defused by Jordanian police on Saturday shortly before it was set to detonate near the entrance to an American research centre, the Associated Press (AP) quoted sources at the centre as saying Saturday. The sources, who, the AP said, declined to be identified by name, said that the package had been placed near the gate of the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR). The centre is a base for U.S. archaeologists exploring ancient sites in Jordan. Suspected employees called police, who defused the explosive "just a few minutes" before it would have detonated, the AP quoted the sources as saying.

2 Israelis wounded

TEL AVIV (AP) — Two Israeli soldiers were wounded Saturday when commandos in South Lebanon opened fire with shoulder missiles and light arms fire on an Israeli patrol near Nabatieh, the military command said. The incident occurred on the road between the market town and Deir Al Zahrani, seven kilometres north of Nabatieh, the command said.

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PNC starting point for new Jordan-PLO relations — Kaddoumi

Lamis K. Andoni
 Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) Political Department, Farouk Al Kaddoumi, Saturday reiterated the PLO's commitment to confederal ties between Jordan and a future independent Palestinian state and called on Syria to abandon its aim of "containing the PLO" as a condition to normalising Syrian-Palestinian relations.

Mr. Kaddoumi's statements were contained in the political report of the PLO Executive Committee which was presented to the Palestine National Council (PNC) Saturday.

The report, emphasised the historical ties between the Palestinian and Jordanian people, and described the convening of the 17th session of PNC in Amman as constituting a "new starting point in Jordanian-Palestinian relations." It did not elaborate, but added that "the formulation of future Jordanian-Palestinian relations should stem from the national aspirations and goals... and based on previous PNC resolutions and all Arab summit resolutions" concerning relations between the PLO and the Arab countries.

The political statement, which was prepared by Mr. Kaddoumi and his close aides in the 48 hours preceding the opening of the PNC session on Thursday, contained the most frank official analysis so far of Palestinian-Syrian relations.

According to the analysis, "Syria's attempts to impose its hegemony on the PLO and to contain the Palestinian decision" is the major point of difference between the PLO and Syrian leaderships.

The report, despite its strong criticism of Syrian policies towards the PLO, reflected desire on the part of the PLO to normalise relations with Damascus yet at the same time maintain the organisation's independence.

"Despite all what happened between Syria and the PLO, we believe that normalisation of our bilateral relations is a national duty compelled by the nature of our struggle against imperialism and Israel and stems from the PLO's nationalist and patriotic political outlook," the report said.

The report, however, referred to the PNC for detailed discussions on two of the most controversial and yet closely inter-related issues in the Palestinian arena — relations with Egypt and

a visit by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat to Cairo last December.

During a speech at the opening of the PNC on Thursday, Mr. Arafat defended his visit to Cairo and urged the PNC to be the final judge. "You are the highest legislative and representative body in the PLO. Take your decision and I will abide," he said. "My fate as the leader of the PLO is in your hands."

Mr. Arafat implied that he would step down if the PNC asked him to, provided his resignation was the result of a Palestinian decision and not a Syrian demand.

Mr. Kaddoumi's report reflected a strong Palestinian support for the return of Egypt to the Arab fold on a two-pronged basis: helping Egypt to liberate itself from the American-sponsored Camp David treaty with Israel and through working to achieve a unified Arab stand to realise this goal.

The report did not outline any specific steps be that the organisation will endorse to achieve these goals and left it for the PNC to decide. The report indicated that the leadership views some "positive" changes in the current Egyptian policies away from the Camp David agreement.

Relations with Egypt is one of the most important points of difference between Fateh and the other factions which are not participating in the current PNC. The report, which outlined the main features of the PLO's future political line, indicated that the PLO leadership pins no hopes on the new American administration or

(Continued on page 5)

Khaled Hassan: King's call represents framework for Jordan-PLO cooperation

By Salameh R. Ne'matt
 Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Khaled Al Hassan, member of the Central Committee of Fateh, the mainstream commando movement within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said Saturday that the speech delivered by His Majesty King Hussein at the opening session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) represented the framework for cooperation between Jordan and the PLO.

In a statement to the Jordan Times, Mr. Hassan said the King's speech "is not considered a political initiative but a formula for a possible cooperation between Jordan and the PLO."

He said the resolutions adopted by Arab countries and the PLO at the 1982 Fes summit in Morocco "could be considered as an initiative from where we could move."

"The Palestinian revolution is in need for a wider Arab and international alliance — a solidarity that could help us," Mr. Hassan said adding that the PLO's relations with Arab countries was based on a "political struggle and not a revenge."

In response to a question on the PLO's shifting alliance with Arab countries, Mr. Hassan said: "We stand against the position and stand of a country and not the country itself. If the stance of an Arab country does not suit us, we stand against it, and if it does, we endorse it."

He said that the PLO and Syria agree on the principles of the Fes Arab summit resolutions and on the rejection of the Camp David accords signed separately by Egypt.

"What we differ on with Syria is the concept of being independent or affiliated," Mr. Hassan explained.

"When we convened the PNC, we held it not out of a challenge to anybody but because not holding it would harm the legitimacy of the Palestinian representation," he said.

Commenting on the King's speech which called for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian initiative on the basis of United Nations Resolution 242, the deputy military commander of PLO, Khalil Al Wazir, told the Jordan Times Friday the PLO's stance towards U.N. Resolution 242 "does not measure up to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" since it refers to the Palestinians as refugees and denies them the right to statehood.

He said that the PLO and Syria agree on the principles of the Fes Arab summit resolutions and on the rejection of the Camp David accords signed separately by Egypt.

PFLP says it will not join any substitute organisation

By Lamis K. Andoni
 Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) will not join any substitute organisation for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and will strive for restoring the unity of the Palestinian movement, a senior PFLP official said Saturday.

Bassam Abu Sharif, the PFLP spokesman, told the Jordan Times in a telephone interview Saturday that the PFLP will "deal with all parties which accept to join in a comprehensive dialogue to reunify the PLO."

Mr. Abu Sharif's statement apparently implied that the PFLP will not deal with Syrian-backed PLO factions which have so far refused to join in a comprehensive dialogue and are believed to be preparing for another PNC in Damascus.

The PFLP has declined to attend the 17th PNC session in Amman and describes the PLO Executive Committee's decision to hold the PNC in Amman as "a unilateral decision."

In Mr. Abu Sharif's view the leadership of Fateh, the main-

stream Palestinian faction, had "committed a mistake by holding the PNC."

"They should not have rushed to convene the PNC instead of giving more time for other factions to participate," he said.

In the political report, which was presented at the PNC session Saturday, head of the PLO's Political Department, Farouk Kaddoumi, blamed the PFLP, which linked its participation in the PNC to that of the Syrian-backed factions, for the failure of efforts to convene the PNC in Algiers.

But Mr. Abu Sharif said that if Fateh delayed the convening of the session "the PNC could have been more representative."

Leader of the PFLP, Dr. George Habash, returned from Moscow late Friday after talks with Soviet officials concerning differences among Palestinian factions on holding the PNC.

A dispatch from the Associated Press from Moscow said that the wording of the statement which announced the meeting between Dr. Habash and other leaders of three independent factions with Soviet officials suggested disagreement.

But Mr. Abu Sharif claimed that the "Soviet Union had expressed support for the democratic alliance stance over the PNC." The PFLP official reiterated his group's rejection of U.N. Resolution 242. He also attacked the ongoing Naqoura talks between Israel and Lebanon.

Syria has supported the Lebanese-Israeli talks on South Lebanon but Mr. Abu Sharif said that "the PFLP strongly opposes the Naqoura talks." This was taken as an indication of the PFLP's independence from Syrian policies.

Meanwhile, groups opposed the convening of the PNC session continued their verbal attacks, through Syrian television and radio.

In a lengthy interview broadcast on Syrian television, Khaled Fahoum, the former PNC speaker who was replaced by Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh during Friday's PNC session, claimed that he was the "legitimate" speaker of the council.

Mr. Fahoum contended that 168 members of the PNC are not attending the ongoing PNC sessions in Amman and therefore the council lacked quorum.



ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS: His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received the credentials of four newly-appointed ambassadors to Jordan — Ihab Wahbe of Egypt (top left), John Coles of Britain (top right), Zoltan Szepietzky of Hungary (bottom left) and Hector Perez of Cuba. The presentation ceremonies were attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasbi (right), Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri (Petro photo)



Hussein, Fahd cable good wishes to Saeh

By Elia Nasrallah and Salameh R. Ne'matt
 Jordan Times Staff Writers

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable to Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh congratulating him on being elected as Palestine National Council (PNC) speaker.

In his cable, King Hussein said the PNC members "have made the right choice by electing you as speaker of the council which represents the will and aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine, in the occupied Arab territories and everywhere, to help them preserve the right to independent decisions and safeguard their dignity and the right to choose a path and course of action."

"We express pride in you as we remember your firm commitment to faith and principle, as a man of tenacity and experience, honest, brave, wise and a loyal freedom fighter," the King said.

"You should be proud of the fact that you were one among the vanguards of Palestinian nationalists who confronted the Israeli occupation in the West Bank in 1967 and were among the first to be deported from the land of Palestine for which you have offered so many sacrifices and efforts," the cable said.

"We wish you success and hope that you will be able to shoulder your new responsibilities in the present dangerous circumstances in confronting the challenges, and I wish to convey to you and all the PNC members our pride in you and appreciation of your great efforts and we will always support you until right and justice are regained, and the Holy Land is liberated," King Hussein said.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia also said Saturday the Kingdom supported the legality of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and would continue efforts for the success of the Palestinian movement.

King Fahd's pledge came in a congratulatory cable to Sheikh Saeh.

It was announced in Riyadh this week that Saudi Arabia had paid \$28.5 million in quarterly aid to the PLO.

Mr. Saeh also received congratulations from the speaker of the Chinese parliament, the National People's Congress, reaffirming China's support for the PLO and the "heroic struggle of the Palestinian people against the Zionist enemy."

See related story on page 3

PNC continues talks

By Elia Nasrallah and Salameh R. Ne'matt
 Jordan Times Staff Writers

AMMAN — The agenda of Saturday's meetings of the Palestine National Council (PNC) ranged from presenting the "political report" of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee to discussing the organisation's financial report, reading out cables of support from Arab and foreign leaders, including a tape recording of a message by deposed mayor of Ramallah Karim Khalaf.

In the evening session, after which heads of delegations and PNC members attended a banquet given in their honour by His Majesty King Hussein, Council Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh read out the King's message to him congratulating him on being elected council speaker.

Sheikh Saeh voiced his deep appreciation and gratitude to the King. Also a cable of congratulations to Sheikh Saeh from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia was read out at the session. The cable affirmed Saudi Arabia's determination to pursue efforts for making the Palestinian action a success. The message also renewed King Fahd's support for the PLO's legitimate leadership and the PNC.

Another cable read out at the session was from the president of the Chinese parliament congratulating Sheikh Saeh and supporting the PLO's legitimate leadership in leading the struggle of the Palestinian people against the Zionist enemy and against Zionism and imperialism forces.

The record message from Mr. Khalaf expressed total support for the PLO and for PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. The message also expressed Mr. Khalaf's total support for the PNC meeting in Amman and urged the delegates to exert all efforts to bring about a reunification of Palestinian ranks.

"The people under Israeli occupation look to you with hope and confidence and voice their support for the PLO's legitimate leadership and for an independent Palestinian decision," the message said.

Dr. Hanna Nasir, president of the Palestine National Fund (PNF), read out a report on the fund's financial position. He stressed that the expenses did not exceed the what they had been planned for and the revenues had covered the expenses.

Dr. Nasir referred to some constraints which impede the collection of taxes by the PLO from Palestinians in various parts of the

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(Continued on page 3)

Shamir says Jordan-PLO concord dangerous for Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — Foreign Minister and Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir said Saturday that the closer relations emerging between Jordan and the PLO were bad for Israel.

In an interview on Israel Radio, Mr. Shamir said he does not think that anyone in Israel views as positive an "excessive intimacy" between Jordan and the PLO.

Mr. Shamir said he was not impressed by King Hussein's stated willingness at a session of the Palestine National Council in Amman to exchange territories for peace. "I am not enthusiastic about this slogan 'territories for peace,'" he said.

He said that the joint government was established in September on the understanding that there would be no change in the government's policy regarding talks with Jordan. The previous Likud government insisted that Jordan enter negotiations without prior Israeli concessions.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres' position is that Israel would be willing to negotiate with Jordan over the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip occupied in the 1967 war, but without preconditions.

Mr. Peres' spokesman Uri Savir said in a telephone interview Friday that "we don't believe that the PLO will accept his (King Hussein's) call to take the political path."

Beirut army deployment plan delayed

BEIRUT (R) — A new Lebanese peace plan was delayed 24 hours Saturday as Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam held last-minute talks with government leaders to ensure its success.

Military sources cited "technical reasons" for army commander General Michel Aoun's decision to postpone the start of troops deployments in Beirut designed to restore full state authority in the divided capital.

Three army brigades had been due to start deploying in strength at midnight to consolidate an army takeover of the city last July and put an end to the last appearances by militiamen in the capital.

Instead, troops will start moving at midnight Sunday, ready to fan out into militia-held regions outside Beirut — for the first time in several years — in subsequent

planned deployments starting about a week later.

The sources gave no specific reasons for the delay, which was announced as Mr. Khaddam held talks with President Amr Gemayel, Prime Minister Rasheed Karami and the entire cabinet.

But it followed recent heavy fighting in the hills above Beirut and sporadic militia clashes on the old confrontation lines in Beirut's devastated city centre.

The sources said the postponement was designed to ensure the army deployment went smoothly, with the dismantling of the last barricades and pacification of traditional troublespots.

All factions have agreed in principle to the peace plan and it has been hailed as a milestone in the "national unity" government's long march towards sectarian reconciliation.

The Shi'ite Muslim movement Amal of cabinet minister Nabih Berri Saturday threw its weight behind the plan by ordering the last of its militiamen off the streets and the conversion of its party offices into social welfare centres.

An Amal politburo statement said the order meant further appearances by gunmen on the streets were illegal and they would be subject to army action without militia protection.

Despite the Amal statement, political sources said the recent fighting between the army and the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia above Beirut indicated discontent with the peace plan among sectors of the Druze minority.

(Continued on page 3)

Hassan urges 'selective, realistic' efforts to save world's youth

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday made a strong appeal for "selective, practical and realistic" efforts to involve the world's young in creative and constructive activities so that they could be protected from abuse and spared from degradation.

In an inaugural address to a three-day symposium entitled "Protection of Children," co-sponsored by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (ICHI) and the newly-opened Amman regional office of the Swedish Radda Barnen — Save the Children — organisation, the Crown Prince called for global as well as regional efforts to identify the problems that face today's children and youth and enhance awareness of such problems on a global scale.

Prince Hassan, in his capacity as co-chairman of the ICHI along with Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, quoted a poet who said "childhood shows the man as morning shows the day," and emphasised the role of today's children in tomorrow's world. "Since children will inherit this planet, they hold the future in their hands," he told the gathering of over 100 scholars and humanitarian activists from all over the world. "There is no effort more important or worthwhile than what we do for and with children," he added.

The focus of the symposium, Prince Hassan suggested, should be today's youth, because "a clear distinction between children and youth or between different stages of man's life is not possible except in infancy."

"Consequently, when talking of 'protection of children' we should really have young people in mind."

Apparently referring to the global arms race and quest for more destructive weapons which he described as "man's newly-found capacity for self-destruction," the

Crown Prince said: "Never in history was the need for an equitable humanitarian order more acute than it is today." Yet, the world tends to forget that "ties of religion, race or political affiliations are secondary to our common humanity," he said.

Children possess the "purity of heart and mind which age tends to obscure," he said. "It is important to learn from them," he said. "Pinning out that the young are less tied to the past, and therefore, are more open to change, to transformation and to progress."

Children "are not afraid of what is new or different," he added. "On the contrary, they welcome it."

However, the Prince said, a "paternalistic attitude" towards the young may hamper constructive discussion of their problems because they "possess... all the assets to play a positive catalytic role to build a better future." Instead, he said, "humility and a greater degree of empathy" should be the basis of any approach towards tackling the problems of today's youth.

Outlining further guidelines to the essence of the symposium, he underscored the fact that the discussions are being held in the "International Youth Year," which allow tangible action on the Draft Convention on the Rights of the Child to be adopted by the symposium.

He pointed out that two major working papers the symposium was due to discuss were "Street Children" and "Children in Armed Conflicts," and these subjects essentially cover "more of

young people than of children."

Among some "concrete suggestions" that the Crown Prince put forward to the symposium were efforts at both global as well as regional levels to launch initiatives to protect the rights and interests of children. He proposed, "within the regional context," efforts to encourage the implementation of the Charter of the Arab Child. "This could be pursued through the League of Arab States and others concerned," he said. "It is important that misconceptions regarding the Arab and Muslim attitude, law and practice regarding children are clarified," he added.

Prince Aga Khan, who co-chaired Saturday opening session at the King Hussein Medical Centre, outlined the basic motivations that prompted the ICHI to take up the issue of children as a subject meriting the most serious discussion and action. He pointed out that by the year 2000 it is estimated that at least 50 per cent of the global population will be of people less than 25 years of age with more than half of them less than 15.

Describing today's children as "the guardians of mankind's future," Prince Aga Khan said: "One of the most tragic aspects of contemporary society is the suffering of the children: tens of millions are haunted by under-nutrition, disease and death."

Infanticide is only of several neglected issues among threats confronting the world, he said adding that disappearances, various forms of child exploitations, their incarceration or separation from the family are other major issues.

Three working papers are to be discussed in-depth by participants in the symposium, he said. The papers are, "Street Children," "Children in Armed Conflicts," and "Forced Inter-Country Movement of Children."

It is estimated that there are over 80 million "Street Children"

spread all over the world, Prince Aga Khan said. "Of these, 70 million are found in the South... this problem is one of far-reaching implications."

"Equally alarming is the issue of children in armed conflicts," he continued. "The enrolment of children for combat purposes in many parts of the world is another alarming development."

Referring to forced inter-country movements of children, Prince Aga Khan said, these children are exposed to many ways of exploitation and there are no effective ways of protect them. "They would not forgive us if we turned a blind eye towards their fate," he said.

Radda Barnen Secretary-General Hakan Landelius, also spoke at the opening session of the symposium. He outlined the activities of the Swedish Save the Children Organisation, which was established in the wake of World War I, and its humanitarian efforts.

The Swedish organisation has been active in the field of child protection, child welfare and safeguarding the interests and rights of children ever since World War I, he said.

He expressed hope that the organisation's cooperation with Jordan "will be of value for the whole region."

"We hope that this symposium will constitute the beginning of joint efforts in the lobbying of our two organisations (the ICHI and Radda Barnen) and others in order to point out unacceptable circumstances where more stringent international laws and conventions could and should provide greater protection for children," he said.

"With all respect for the distinguished international child lobby gathering here today I would like us all to see the child in focus in our work and hear millions of child voices praying for help before it is too late," he concluded.



KADDOUMI'S ADDRESS: Faruk Kaddoumi, Yasser Arafat's senior political aide addresses his political programme to the Palestine National Council during Saturday's morning session — see page 1.

Red Cross cites 'grave threats' for 50,000 Iraqi PoWs in Iran

GENEVA, Switzerland (AP) — Citing a "grave threat which hangs over some 50,000 Iraqi prisoners of war in Iran," the International Committee of the Red Cross has launched an unprecedented appeal to the community of nations to help make Iran respect the Geneva conventions.

ICRC President Alexandre Hay accused Iran of "repeated and grave violations" of international humanitarian law and said that the 161 signatories of the Geneva conventions "hold in their hands the fate" of the Iraqi prisoners whom the Red Cross "alone is unable to save."

Mr. Hay, who addressed a gathering of ambassadors from signatory nations, said the ICRC had established that last month's shooting of Iraqi prisoners in Iran's Gorgan Camp which had been witnessed by Swiss delegates of the Red Cross "was not an isolated incident."

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At least 35 others were injured when Iranian guards opened fire in the Gorgan Camp Oct. 10, according to the ICRC. Mr. Hay disclosed that Iran has forced suspension of all ICRC activities in the country since that day and has begun a "campaign of calumnies" and "extremely grave public attacks against the ICRC and its representatives in Iran."

Mr. Hay said that the ICRC had established that last month's shooting of Iraqi prisoners in Iran's Gorgan Camp which had been witnessed by Swiss delegates of the Red Cross "was not an isolated incident."

Thursday on foreign countries and companies to refrain from sending their vessels to Iranian ports of the Gulf.

"The Islamic Republic (IRAN) would not tolerate oil exports from the Persian Gulf by its neighbours, including Kuwait, if these states allowed the Iraq to use their facilities and hit oil tankers at Iran's Kharg Island," Mr. Khamenei was quoted as saying.

More than 50 oil tankers and other vessels have been attacked by both Iraq and Iran in the Gulf since Iraq declared a blockade of Iranian ports in the Gulf. The last incident came on Oct. 24 when Iraqi war planes attacked the Iranian vessel Sevand shortly after it sailed from Kharg Island. On Oct. 19 Iranian jets hit the vessel Pasific Protector, which is owned by a Hong Kong-based company.

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Iran said according to "unconfirmed reports," Kuwait consented to allow the Iraqis to use the strategically situated islands of Bubiyan, Warbah and Failakah, in return for an Iraqi pledge to drop Iraqi border claims against Kuwait.

Later, Iran said it received Kuwaiti assurances that the islands had not been handed over to the Iraqis.

Iran seeks change of policy
TEHRAN (R) — Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi said Saturday the International Red Cross must change its policy before it will be allowed to operate further in Iran.

He told Tehran Radio that unless the Red Cross changed its mission here and officially announced a change in policy, there would be no place for its activities in the country.

The radio also reported him as saying Iran wanted a detailed report to be prepared by the United Nations on the condition of Iraqis held in Iraq.

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British publisher withdraws invitation to Arafat

LONDON (Agencies) — A British publisher has withdrawn an invitation to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to visit Britain after a storm of controversy.

William Armstrong, head of the Sidgwick and Jackson Publishing House, said he had decided that the proposed visit to promote a new biography of Mr. Arafat could endanger his staff.

"I am not happy that my colleagues should be brought into the front line of Middle Eastern politics," he added.

But Alan Hart, author of the book, Arafat — Terrorist or Peacemaker? — said he was still negotiating for the visit to go ahead on his personal invitation.

He said in a statement: "I naturally regret my publisher's action and I have to say that I think their public explanation is very much less than the whole story."

The government said on Monday it would have to weigh security implications before allowing Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), into the country.

The Israeli embassy was joined by British politicians in opposing the trip.

Britain's biggest selling newspaper, The Sun, which has often sided with Israel and criticised Arab states in the Middle East dispute, called Wednesday for Mr. Arafat to be barred from Britain but did not mention Sidgwick and Jackson or the book, referring instead to "a mysterious mission" by Mr. Arafat in Britain.

The tabloid wrote in an editorial: "Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestinian guerrillas, wants to come to Britain next month on a mysterious mission. There should be no mystery about the (British) government's response: Stay away. God knows, our people have suffered enough from terrorists claiming to represent one cause or another without importing a leader openly dedicated to violence."

Soviet official attends Syrian manoeuvres

DAMASCUS (R) — A senior Soviet official observed Syrian military manoeuvres involving live ammunition and the air force, state-run Damascus Radio reported.

It said Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas and visiting Soviet Deputy Defence Minister Marshal Kurokitin watched the exercises ordered by President Hafez Al Assad.

The radio quoted Gen. Tlas as saying in a speech after the exercises that the Syrian Armed Forces would remain ready "to defend state-shaping causes." It did not elaborate.

Kyprianou flies for Cyprus talks; cabinet resigns

NICOSIA, Cyprus (Agencies) — All members of Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou's 12-member cabinet have resigned from their posts, government spokesman Andreas Christophides announced.

In a statement broadcast by the state television Friday, the spokesman said, however, that Mr. Kyprianou asked the cabinet, which he heads, to continue as caretaker until his return from New York.

The announcement was made as Mr. Kyprianou flew to London on his way to New York for the third round of "proximity talks" with Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş scheduled to open Monday under the auspices of U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

No reason was mentioned for the resignations. But newspapers have been speculating about an

imminent cabinet reshuffle following differences between Mr. Kyprianou and his former ally, the Communist Akel Party.

Both Akel and the extreme rightist Democratic Rally Party of Glafcos Clerides, with each holding nearly 30 per cent of the seats in parliament, have been demanding participation in the official Greek-Cypriot delegation to the proximity talks in New York. The first round was held in September and the second last October.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar conferred with his top advisers on the Cyprus problem Friday night to prepare for Monday's separate meetings.

Two previous rounds of talks failed to make substantive progress to end the division of the island and lay the ground for a federal system of government.

Mr. Kyprianou, representing the Greek community, and Mr. Denktaş held almost daily separate meetings with the U.N. chief from Sept. 10 to 20, and again from Oct. 15 to 26.

This round, expected to last about a week, has been billed by the U.N. as the final session.

The Greek Cypriot side has frequently voiced pessimism about the course of the talks. The Turkish Cypriots have been optimistic.

A key issue is how much territory should be controlled by the Greek and Turkish components of a proposed federal republic.

Another focus of contention is how much political authority should be vested in the central government and how much in the separate ethnic wings of the republic.

The Greek Cypriots, accounting for about 80 per cent of the island's population, are pressing for a strong central government. The Turkish Cypriots want a high degree of autonomy.

Qatar concerned over Gulf war

DOHA (R) — Qatar's emir, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, Saturday expressed concern over the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war and said Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member states would spare no effort in trying to end the fighting.

Addressing a new session of Qatar's Advisory Council (Parliament), Sheikh Khalifa said: "We in the Cooperation Council still hope the spirit of Islamic fraternity will triumph so that concord can supersede belligerence... and understanding and solidarity would prevail in the region away from foreign intervention and international conflicts."

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TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
MAIN CHANNEL	
17:00	Koran
17:15	Cartoons
17:30	Children's Programmes
18:00	Local Programme
19:15	Programme Review
19:30	News Summary
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Local Programme
21:15	Arabic Series
22:15	Programme Review
22:30	Jerash Festival Highlights
23:00	News in Arabic
23:15	Highlight Cont.
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French Varieties
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Bob New Hart
21:00	News Summary
21:10	War and Peace
22:15	News in English
22:30	Magnus
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM	& partly on 95.60 KHz SW
07:00	Light Music
07:30	News
08:00	Newsdesk
08:30	Morning Show
09:00	News Summary
09:30	Morning Show
10:00	Pop Session
10:30	News Bulletin
11:00	News Summary
11:30	News Bulletin
12:00	News Summary
12:30	Science Report
13:00	Concert Hour
13:30	Instrumentals
14:00	Old Favorites
14:30	Listeners' Choice
15:00	News Summary
15:30	News Bulletin
16:00	News Summary
16:30	News Bulletin
17:00	News Summary
17:30	News Bulletin
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20:30	News Bulletin
21:00	News Summary
21:30	News Bulletin
22:00	News Summary
22:30	News Bulletin
23:00	News Summary
23:30	News Bulletin
24:00	News Headlines
BBC WORLD SERVICE	
639, 720, 1413 KHz	
06:00	Newsdesk 06:30 Roots and Breeds

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
• An exhibition of Kerem Nimri and Aziz Samara, at Jordan National Gallery (from Nov. 19 - 29)	
• An exhibition of ceramics and historical illustrations at Yarmouk University until Nov. 25.	
• Plastic Art Exhibition, Irbid, organized by Irbid Youth Centre in cooperation with Department and Culture and Arts (from 20-27 November)	
• An exhibition of watercolour paintings by Jack Kaplanian at the British Council (until Nov. 29).	
PLAY	
• A children play "A city without L-one", adapted by Fird Al Shoumali at 4:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Nov. 30).	
FILM	
• Italian film week at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre until Nov. 28.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	
American Centre 44371	
British Council 361474	
French Cultural Centre 37009	
Goethe Institute 41993	
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203	
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049	
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777	
Y.W.C.A. Centre 665195	
Husseini Youth City 667181	
Y.W.C.A. 41793	
Amman Municipal Library 36111	
University of Jordan Library 843555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities at Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Special English News and Features 21:30. Music USA 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Concert Hall 23:00 News 23:10 Studio One	

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. 1081 53250, 53072, 53083, 53171, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
09:30	Agaba (RJ)
09:45	Cairo (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
09:45	Berlin, Larnaca (IF)
09:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:30	Beirut (RJ)
10:30	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
14:30	Tripoli, Larnaca (LV)
14:30	Kuwait (KU)
16:15	Baghdad (IA)
17:35	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
17:40	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:55	Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
18:00	Damascus, Rome (AZ)
18:30	Paris, Rome (RJ)
18:30	Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
19:00	Beirut (MEA)
20:40	London (BA)
22:20	Riyadh, Kuwait (RJ)
06:45	Cairo (RJ)
09:10	Baghdad (RJ)
DEPARTURES	
05:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:05	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Beirut (RJ)
07:15	Agaba (RJ)
07:45	Damascus, Rome (AZ)
10:15	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:40	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:15	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
14:30	Tripoli, Larnaca (LV)
15:30	Kuwait (KU)
15:40	Baghdad (IA)
16:15	Kuwait (RJ)
19:40	Dhahran (RJ)
20:00	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
20:30	Cairo (RJ)
20:30	Singapore (RJ)
21:10	Baghdad (RJ)
21:45	Baghdad, London (BA)
22:00	Bangkok (RJ)
22:40	Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)
23:00	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	London, Berlin (IF)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

- Bolestaw Kirczewousty
- Kapitan Mazowiec
- Jeddah Crown
- Naoko Naddio
- Kota Timur
- Midhat
- Arabella
- Al Khamsa
- Arkis Star
- Kiriaki
- Jeddah Crown
- Kota Timur
- Khamsa

Amin Kavar and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sellitory rates in fits

Belgian franc	65/8	66/2
Dutch guilder	117/11	117/8
Egyptian guinea	308/3	315/6
French franc	43/	43/3
Saudi dirar	332/3	339/6
Italian lire (for 100)	21/5	21/7
Japanese yen (for 100)	162/9	163/8
Swiss franc	132/6	133/1
Lebanese lira	52/2	54
Oman riyal	114/6/9	115/5
Turkish riyal	109/2	109/9
Saudi riyal	112/3	113
Swedish krona	46/4	46/7
Swiss franc	159/9	160/9
Syrian lira	42/5	43/7
J.A.E. dirham	108/7	109/4
U.S. dollar sterling parand	485/	487/9
J.S. dollar	400/5	402/3
W. German mark	131/9	132/7

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

The area will be affected by a depression which front cold. So, it will be cloudy to partly cloudy with scattered rain. There will be a drop in temperature and the winds will be northwesterly moderate. At Aqaba, it will be dusty and partly cloudy. The weather moderate winds will be becoming southerly fresh and seas will be rough.

Low/high temperature in deg. C.

Amman	11/4
Aqaba	14/22
Beersheva	14/22
Jerusalem	7/16
Jordan Valley	13/21

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 16.5, Aqaba 23. Humidity percentage: Amman 34 per cent, Aqaba 42 per cent.

Health Ministry launches child vaccination campaign

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Kamel Ajlouni Saturday stated that Jordan is free of all contagious diseases and announced that a campaign to vaccinate children between the ages of three months and five years is designed to ensure that all children remain in good health.

The minister was addressing a press conference to mark the start of a week-long vaccination campaign in various governorates aimed at immunising children against diphtheria, tetanus, measles, whooping cough and polio.

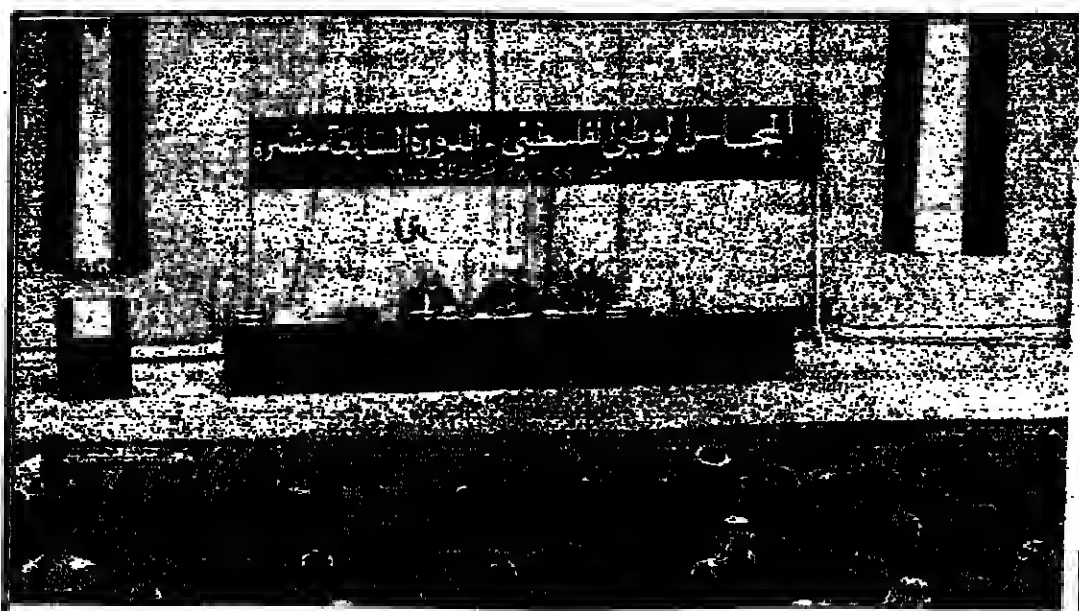
He said that the vaccination campaign will preserve the high standard of health in Jordan and called on all parents to give their children immunity against disease. The health ministry's records reveal a drop in children's diseases as a result of periodic vaccination campaigns, Dr. Ajlouni said.

He said that health teams will reach all population settlements in urban and rural regions and will not stop working until the ministry is satisfied that all children had received immunity against diseases.

Meanwhile, reports from various governorates said that the vaccination campaign is underway. In Madaba, six health teams are involved in the campaign. Also, health specialists are giving lectures in schools about health awareness and precautionary measures against diseases.

In Karak, southern Jordan, the health department has launched a vaccination campaign in clinics, mother and child care centres and hospitals. A total of 15 health teams are touring population settlements in Karak Governorate vaccinating children against diseases.

At the same time, Dr. Hani Shammout, director of the contagious diseases department at the Health Ministry, issued an appeal to the public to respond to the campaign and to have their children vaccinated. He also called on parents to have their 15-year old girls vaccinated against tetanus to give them protection during their marriages in the future.



THE DEBUT: Sheikh Abdul Hamid Saeh, National Council (PNC) speaker Saturday during (centre on platform) makes his debut as Palestine — the third day of the PNC meetings (Petra photo)

Foreign delegations, PNC observers reiterate support for Palestinian cause

By Sa'ad G. Hattar and Elia Nasrallah
Jordan Times Staff Writers

AMMAN — The Palestine National Council (PNC) resumed meetings here Saturday and listened to speeches from representatives of various countries attending the session. One of the speakers, Mr. Na'im Haddad, a member of the Iraqi Baath Party, stressed his country's total solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said that the PLO should be preserved as a strong dam to the face of all conspiracies against the Palestinian problem. Mr. Haddad said that Iraq's strength is a strength for the Palestinians and for all Arabs and Iraq's victory is one for all Arabs.

Iraq

Mr. Haddad referred to the Syrian regime which he said had hatched conspiracies in order to disrupt the PNC meetings in Amman. He also reviewed the conspiracies of the colonial powers with Zionism and the Syrian regime against Iraq and the Palestinian revolution.

The PNC meeting in Amman, Mr. Haddad said, represents a new starting point in the life of the Palestinian people and to their march for liberation under the leadership of the PLO. The success of this PNC session means foiling the conspiracies against the Palestinians and their revolution and would mean added support for the PLO's institutions, Mr. Haddad added.

Referring to the Iranian aggression on Iraq, Mr. Haddad said that Iran launched its aggression in order to divert Iraq's attention from Palestine and to prevent Iraq from coming to the aid of other Arab states. He reviewed Iraq's peace initiatives for ending the Gulf war and called on all Arabs to support the PLO and its struggle for fulfilling the aspirations of the Palestinian people.

Egypt

Mr. Ibrahim Shukry, leader of the Egyptian Labour Socialist Party, said that King Hussein's initiative for solving the Palestine problem is of great significance coming at a time when Israel is persisting with its plans to annex the West Bank after having paved the way for such a move by cultivating world public opinion.

Mr. Shukry said that more than 55 per cent of West Bank land has been expropriated by the Israelis who also laid their hands on the

water resources in Arab territory in order to bolster the Israeli economy. Therefore, he said, "the quicker we submitted acceptable solutions the better it will be for the interests of the Palestinian cause."

Mr. Shukry said that King Hussein has left the door open for the Palestinians to take their own decisions and to study the situation with care and consideration. He also said that Egypt would support the Palestinian decision after considering what the King had suggested in order to solve the issue. The King's initiative should be studied with due care, he said, and both the Jordanians and Palestinians should follow up meetings and consultations to reach a formula for a final solution, Mr. Shukry said.

Another speaker was Ahmad Al Khawaja, president of the Egyptian Bar Association, who said that the PNC meeting in Amman is a unanimous support for the Palestinian legitimacy represented in the PLO and its chairman, Yasser Arafat. He said that the Palestinians have the right to return to Palestine and to set up their independent state on Palestinian soil. Mr. Khawaja paid tribute to the Arab population under Israeli rule and praised their heroic steadfastness in the face of Zionist attempts to uproot them from their homeland.

Norway, Sri Lanka

Deputy spokesman for the Norwegian delegation, comprising representatives from the communist Labour Party and the Leftist Social Party, delivered a speech congratulating Sheikh Sa'eh for his election as the new speaker of the PNC. The spokesman said that the Norwegian public opinion has changed from supporting Israel to supporting the Palestinian cause and its sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

In another message, the head of the Sri Lankan parliament delegation, said: "Our country believes in regaining the national rights of Palestinians who aim at setting up their independent country in Palestine." He added that Sri Lanka believes there will be no peaceful compromise without the participation of the PLO.

Malaysia, Eritrea

During the session Malaysian deputy foreign minister delivered a speech in which he hailed the relations between Malaysia and the Arab countries, especially the PLO. He said the Palestinian issue has been the major issue on the foreign affairs agenda for a long

time, and that his country has supported the PLO ever since its formation.

The Eritrean delegate warned of a split in the Palestinian revolution, as once the Eritrean deal, leading their revolution to a threatening situation. He said: "We ask you to overcome the bitterness of disagreement. It is impossible to secure Palestinian goals without genuine unity."

Zimbabwe, Guinea

Member of the central committee for the Zano party in Zimbabwe said that the Zimbabwe revolution had gained a lot of experience from the PLO struggle and that relations between the PLO and Zimbabwe have improved since the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980, manifested by the opening of a PLO office in the capital, Harare.

The Guinean delegation's president and member of the military council for national reform declared that 6 million Guineans "are ready to help the PLO until victory is achieved." He said that Israel should realise that peace can not be achieved except through a resolution accepted by all parties, indicating that Israeli aggression will lead to total destruction. He then hailed Jordan's step in support of the meeting.

World Teachers, Morocco

Secretary general of the World Teacher's Association, which includes 25 million people from 85 countries, delivered a speech in which he called on the PNC to reach practical resolutions despite the difficulties facing the Palestinian people.

He expressed the association's support of the PLO stressing the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and their right to statehood. In his speech, he condemned Israeli measures against Palestinians in occupied Arab territories and the closure of schools and universities in the West Bank.

Head of the Moroccan society for support of the Palestinian struggle reviewed in a speech he delivered, his society's role in influencing world public opinion regarding the Palestinian cause, the PLO and its leader Yasser Arafat.

He hailed the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in Tripoli, Lebanon and in the occupied Arab territories and their "daring attacks and operations" which they carry out. He called on Arabs to bypass their differences "which only serve to double the Israeli intransigence."

Fayez congratulates Saeh, hopes for renewed efforts

AMMAN (J.T.) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez has expressed satisfaction at the election of Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh as speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC).

In a statement, quoted by the local Arabic daily Sawt Al Shaab, Mr. Fayez said that Sheikh Saeh was considered one of the best people who could head the PNC in a very efficient manner to serve the Palestinian cause. He wished Sheikh Saeh success in his mission and hoped that the PNC members would adopt decisions that will serve the cause of the Palestinian people.

The PNC Friday elected Sheikh Saeh as speaker to replace Khaled Al Fabbouh who is in Damascus and who refused to attend the session in Amman. Sheikh Saeh, a graduate of Azhar University in Cairo had served in a number of posts. At one time he was head of the religious courts in Nabulus and Jerusalem, head of the religious courts of appeal in Palestine and Jordan and head of the Higher Islamic Council in Jerusalem.

He was arrested by the British

mandate authorities whilst serving as a judge in Nabulus, and was deported from Palestine by the Israelis in 1967.

After that Sheikh Saeh served as chief justice, minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, president of the Save Jerusalem Committee and as a PNC member.

Sheikh Saeh Saturday received more congratulations on his election as PNC speaker. A group of Jordanian political activists, grouped in a "Democratic Unionist Association," sent him a cable of good wishes and confidence. "We are confident of your keenness on preserving the role and promoting the work of the PLO and we trust in your knowledge of democracy and in taking decisions," the cable said. "We are sure that your effort will lend further meaning to the sublime symbol of struggle and the unity of the Jordanian-Palestinian people," the cable added.

Sheikh Saeh also received cables of support from women federations in Venezuela and from freed prisoners in the occupied Arab lands. These cables deplored all attempts being made to disrupt the PNC meetings.

Representatives discuss PNC substitution of members

PLO associations condemn Israeli arbitrary measures

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Representatives of popular associations within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Saturday condemned the Israeli arbitrary measures in the occupied Arab territories and hailed the steadfastness and struggle of Palestinian citizens living under occupation.

Secretary General of the Union of Palestinian Students Nasser Qudwa, speaking here at a press conference, condemned the Israeli killing Thursday of two Palestinian students from Birzeit University and the wounding of 10 others. Mr. Qudwa is a member of the Palestine National Council (PNC).

The Israeli occupation authorities Thursday opened fire on students from the university who were demonstrating in support of holding the Palestine National Council (PNC) and of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Qudwa said that Palestinian students in the occupied territories are represented by student councils in their educational institutions who have the basic aim of defending the revolution and its independent decision.

Secretary General of Palestinian Writers and Journalists Association Ahmad Abdul Rahman, who is also PLO spokesman, said in response to a question on what was the association doing regarding exposing the Israeli arbitrary measures in the occupied territories, that the association maintains a continuous effort to inform the world of these measures including informing United Nations organisations and human rights associations all over the world.

Reports from the occupied territories said the Israeli authorities are still interrogating Sheikh Ahmad Yassin, a 65-year-old Palestinian accused of belonging to the PLO. Sheikh Yassin is now reported to be completely paralysed as a result of Israeli torture, Mr. Abdul Rahman said.

Citing another example, Mr. Abdul Rahman said that PNC member Zakia Shammout, who is attending the current Amman PNC session, was one of those tortured by the Israeli authorities while in Israeli jails. Mrs. Sha-

mmout gave birth to her baby in an Israeli prison and was not released until months later when she was included in an exchange of prisoners between the PLO and Israel last year, he added.

Substitution of members

In response to a question on the legality of substituting PNC members during the council's current session to secure a quorum, Secretary General of the Palestinian Trade Unions Haidar Ibrahim said that the PNC had carried out this procedure in almost every session.

"It is very necessary to apply this procedure as on many occasions, PNC members would not be able to attend due either to pressure from countries where they live or for other reasons," Mr. Ibrahim said. He told reporters that it was not possible for the council to carry out general elections as Palestinians "are scattered all over the world. It is dangerous for Palestinians to mention the PLO in the Israeli occupied territories... let alone having elections there."

Secretary General of the Palestinian Women's Association Mrs. Sha'ath said.

Substitution of council members, he said, can be carried out on members of the military council and the popular associations but cannot be also applied to independent Palestinian personalities, who number about 160 members.

Student died on eve of wedding

AMMAN (J.T.) — West Bank inhabitants arriving in Amman from the occupied territory said that Bakr Ali Al Tamimi, the former Birzeit University student who was killed by Israeli troops in Ramallah on Thursday, was due to have been married on the following day. According to the reports, Bakr was in Ramallah doing last minute shopping for the wedding on Friday. As he had finished buying his purchases, the demonstrators reached the place where he was standing and he joined the protesters after handing over the items he had bought to his younger brother, the reports said. They added that Bakr walked with the protesters and joined them in throwing stones at the Israeli troops who returned with bullets, killing him and wounding many others. The 21-year-old Bakr had left college to start working and to earn a living in order to support his family following his father's illness.

PNC represents new stage in struggle, Arafat says

CAIRO (Petra) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat was quoted Saturday as saying that the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in Amman represents a new Arab state of great importance. He said that the PNC's 17th session is an affirmation of the PLO of total popular support for the PLO and its legitimacy. The dissident factions can never defeat this legitimacy because it represents the Palestinian people, Mr. Arafat said.

The PLO chairman also defined steps of action in the coming stage and said that the Palestinians are now concentrating their efforts for the return of Egypt to the Arab fold and for assuming its leading role in the Arab World to end the Iran-Iraq war and to help the

Arabs find solutions to their problems in order to end their differences.

Mr. Arafat said that Egypt is an essential element for the Arab struggle and for preserving higher Arab national interests. He said that his visit to Cairo and his meeting with President Mubarak reflected his belief in Egypt's positive stand over the past three years. Egypt offered the PLO protection in the Mediterranean at a time when protection was most needed, Mr. Arafat added.

On relations with the Soviet Union, Mr. Arafat said that Moscow deals with Damascus as an ally and with the PLO as a friend. He said he left the matter for Moscow to explain why the Soviet Union has not sent a delegation to the PNC meeting in Amman.



PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat calls for a point of order during Friday's PNC session.

Beirut plan delayed

(Continued from page 1)

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They had discussions with Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Karami and were later joined by the cabinet, Gen. Aoun and the Army's Druze chief of staff, General Mahmoud Tay Abu Dargham.

The army command earlier finalised details of deployments in Beirut and along 110 kilometres of coast road linking Beirut with Tripoli and Sidon, Lebanon's second and third cities.

Egyptian paper urges Arabs to accept PNC decisions

CAIRO (AP) — A leading Egyptian newspaper urged the Arabs on Saturday to accept decisions of the Palestine National Council to save the Palestinian movement from "endless American and Israeli plots" to rob it of its independence.

"All Arab powers should accept the organisation's right to independence and democracy," the state controlled daily Al Akhbar said. "If the Arabs are trying to convince the world of the Palestinians' right to self-determination, then the first priority to self-determination is the right to independent decision-making."

The Egyptian government hopes the current session of the PNC, the PLO's parliament-in-exile, will endorse joint PLO-Jordanian efforts.

President Hosni Mubarak and others in the government have said repeatedly such a PLO-Jordanian "understanding" would encourage the United States to push forward the peace process next year.

PLF leader describes King's call as 'a basis for dialogue'

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A Palestinian leader attending the 17th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) here Saturday hailed His Majesty King Hussein's inaugural speech to the council on Thursday as a "basis for dialogue" between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Jordan.

Mohammad Abbas, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front's (PLF) political bureau which rejected PLF leader Tala't Yacoub's call to boycott the PNC session in Amman, said the King's speech stressed that Jordanian and Palestinian interests are the same and that the Palestine issue is of utmost concern to Jordan.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Abbas said the King's reiteration that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and rejection of any unilateral solution to the Palestinian problem constitute a good basis for dialogue between the two sides, Mr. Abbas said.

He said the King's affirmation of these two principles forms a

"firm reply to all propaganda campaigns directed against Jordan."

"The Palestinian people appreciate the King's stands, which serve as a practical and firm reply to all claims and falsehoods," he added.

Mr. Abbas said that King Hussein was very clear in his assessment of the current situation in the region and explanation of the attitude to be adopted by both sides towards the region's developments in the coming stage.

To work out a joint Jordanian-Palestinian formula based on the principle of "land in exchange for peace" requires from both sides and from the Arab Nation at large to unify ranks and exploit all Arab resources and potentials, Mr. Abbas said. He said that the Jordanian initiative requires more consideration and analysis by the PLO because "this initiative stems from the extraordinary circumstances the Arab Nation is passing through."

Mr. Abbas stressed that the "gate to Palestine is through Jordan" as was emphasised by the King and the "Zionist ambitions do not end at Palestine's borders."



Indian ladies of Amman display their national costume, the sari.

Indian ladies display their regional Sari variations

Text and photo by Rama Sabbagh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Indian women in Amman rendered a rare display of traditional Indian costumes Saturday at a special gathering organised by the wife of the Indian Ambassador in Amman, Mrs. Manjola Santoshi. Eight beautiful Indian models, all members of the Indian community in Amman, displayed the saris from the different regions of the sub-continent.

Mrs. Santoshi defined the sari as "the national dress of an Indian lady. It has, and will be, the most fascinating costume that has remained supreme." The sari is a piece of unstitched cloth and its length varies from five to eight metres, depending on the region.

The Rajasthan state sari was portrayed as a flowing pink lehnga, or long skirt, with intricate designs. The veil accompanying it added a touch of mystery to both the outfit and the wearer. Matching bangles, silver studded ornaments and anklets as well as a jewel on the forehead are all typical attire for a Rajasthan lady.

The Bombay sari was unique in the sense that it is nine metres long and draped differently from the normal sari. This sari is hand-woven, with silver threadwork on the border contrasting the green background of the fabric. The jewelry consisted of a black-beaded necklace with a golden pendant and pearls.

The Coorg model wore a multi-coloured cotton sari whose pleats were formed in the back instead of the front. The jewelry she wore is typical to this hilly area where coloured beads and shells are fav-

Fayez congratulates Saeh, hopes for renewed efforts

AMMAN (J.T.) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez has expressed satisfaction at the election of Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh as speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC).

In a statement, quoted by the local Arabic daily Sawt Al Shaab, Mr. Fayez said that Sheikh Saeh was considered one of the best people who could head the PNC in a very efficient manner to serve the Palestinian cause. He wished Sheikh Saeh success in his mission and hoped that the PNC members would adopt decisions that will serve the cause of the Palestinian people.

The PNC Friday elected Sheikh Saeh as speaker to replace Khaled Al Fabbouh who is in Damascus and who refused to attend the session in Amman. Sheikh Saeh, a graduate of Azhar University in Cairo had served in a number of posts. At one time he was head of the religious courts in Nabulus and Jerusalem, head of the religious courts of appeal in Palestine and Jordan and head of the Higher Islamic Council in Jerusalem.

He was arrested by the British

mandate authorities whilst serving as a judge in Nabulus, and was deported from Palestine by the Israelis in 1967.

After that Sheikh Saeh served as chief justice, minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, president of the Save Jerusalem Committee and as a PNC member.

Sheikh Saeh Saturday received more congratulations on his election as PNC speaker. A group of Jordanian political activists, grouped in a "Democratic Unionist Association," sent him a cable of good wishes and confidence. "We are confident of your keenness on preserving the role and promoting the work of the PLO and we trust in your knowledge of democracy and in taking decisions," the cable said. "We are sure that your effort will lend further meaning to the sublime symbol of struggle and the unity of the Jordanian-Palestinian people," the cable added.

Sheikh Saeh also received cables of support from women federations in Venezuela and from freed prisoners in the occupied Arab lands. These cables deplored all attempts being made to disrupt the PNC meetings.

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(Continued from page 1)

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Are we heading for economic expansion?

By Fahed Fanek

EXCEPT FOR insiders who are personally involved in the preparation of the budget for fiscal year 1985 in smoke-filled rooms, we don't know much about the figures of the budget or the underlying policy and targets it is meant to perform and serve.

The only piece of public information in this respect was a short story published in Al-Rai newspaper on Nov. 17. Al-Rai reported that the total budget for 1985 will be around JD 850 million or JD 753 million more than the budget of the current year; that the fuel subsidy could reach JD 40 million, and that the deficit will be around JD 70 million.

The newspaper also stated that the domestic revenue for 1985 is estimated at JD 450 million, almost the same figure in 1984 budget, and that the

Arab aid will be in the order of JD 183 million, and that the gap will be bridged by drawing on local and external borrowings to the extent of JD 127 million as was the case in the previous years.

Very soon the details of the budget will be disclosed, but the very little information which was aired by Al-Rai newspaper is important and can help us come up with certain trends and provisional conclusions.

It is evident now that there is no inclination towards a drastic reduction of central government aggregate expenditure. As a matter of fact the government will not only maintain the level of public expenditure planned for 1984 but will also exceed it by some ten per cent, which is a substantial growth in real terms in

view of the absence of inflation. It is not known yet whether the extra appropriations will go to recurring expenses or to development and investment or both, but it is more likely that the government will have to allocate substantial amounts to support the paid up capital and the working capital of large-scale industries by way of injecting more cash, and to serve the public debt which has started to absorb a rapidly increasing portion of the public funds.

There is no expectation that Arab aid will grow in the near future. Actually such aid receipts in 1984 up to now did not exceed JD 124 million, or only 15 per cent of the total expenditure, or two thirds of the anticipated amount.

It is quite unreasonable, therefore, to tolerate JD 40 mil-

lion as subsidy to the consumption of fuel and energy, despite the ballooning deficit of JD 70 million before accounting for the external and internal borrowing. It is expected that the Finance Committee of the Parliament will call for the reduction of the deficit by gradually reducing fuel subsidy, which the government will be willing to implement. The question is not whether or not the fuel subsidy will be slashed, but to what extent. The prime minister hinted last week to an eminent national programme for energy which — among other things — may phase out the heavy subsidies.

The zero growth in domestic revenue estimate is an acknowledgement of the present recession, and the slow down of economic growth, and the fact that the government ruled out

the possibility of imposing new taxes or increasing the rates of the present taxes.

Assuming that the external and internal borrowing for development and working capital, net of repayments, will be in the order of JD 127 million, the real deficit in the budget will be around 15 per cent of the budget or nine per cent of the gross domestic product, which is a very high percentage.

It could be argued that such a huge budget will have a favourable impact on the level of economic activity during 1985 in accordance with the traditional Keynes economics of deficit financing when the economic activity is low, but we should not forget that the domestic fiscal and monetary expansion will be partially at the

expense of incurring a deficit in the balance of payments, and further drop in the reserves of gold and foreign exchange, because it will induce more consumption and more imports.

The big budget is thus an attempt by the government to strike a balance between the need to reactivate the economy by following expansionary policies, and the need to adjust and be more conservative and safety-minded by pursuing a tighter balance of payments policy.

It is my assessment that the government has opted for a continuation of a guarded expansion in fiscal and monetary policies, hoping that the present recession in the area has bottomed off, and that it will be greener on the future side.

The call and the challenge

IT IS three days since His Majesty the King issued his call for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian initiative, and unfortunately the only clear-cut response had to come from Israel.

Yitzhak Shamir, the foreign minister, put it in a nutshell when he told Israel Radio that closer relations between Jordan and the PLO were bad for Israel. "I don't think anyone in Israel views as positive an excessive intimacy between Jordan and the PLO," he said. "I am not enthusiastic about this slogan 'territory for peace'.... Hussein's understanding is that this would mean a complete withdrawal to the borders of 1967 and Arafat's interpretation is that this would be a first stage in the liquidation of the state of Israel."

Never mind that Mr. Shamir is head of the right-wing Likud party which lays claim to all the occupied territory as part of "Eretz Israel." In his statement he states that no one in Israel would view as positive a close cooperation between Jordan and the PLO; besides, Mr. Shamir is the foreign minister of Israel and the first deputy premier for that matter. Never mind, because Mr. Shamir's response is not the point here. Much more important for us now is what our Palestinian brothers meeting here today will do about the King's call.

Admittedly it is a difficult question for them. First, it took a long and hard inter-ethnic struggle to hold the 17th PNC here and on time, and the leadership and the delegates need more effort and time to arrange their own house; secondly, the acceptance by the PLO of U.N. Resolution 242 is an issue that should take them a 180-degree turn and that is not easy for the Palestinians, to say the least.

More than anybody perhaps, the King knows the difficulty that will face the new Palestinian leadership, and the Palestinian people as a whole, to answer him. But no one could deny the facts on the ground or shirk the heavy responsibility of taking painful decisions either.

The King did not ask the PLO to merely accept 242 and go home. He told them 242 plus the PLO would make the difference. In other words, an international conference under U.N. auspices, in which the PLO would participate as a full member, presents the mechanism for implementing 242 which in essence means exchanging territory for peace; and it could work for with the full participation of the PLO as the Palestinian people's representative, the clause in 242 that refers to the Palestinian people as refugees becomes meaningless and comes down to nothing. Why not try this approach then if the alternative is much more instability, bloodshed and suffering?

So far, the reaction to the King's call that has come from the Palestinian leadership has not been encouraging. But there is no doubt that the PNC has to be more forthcoming. It is not a question of a day's hurry needed to answer a historical problem. It is that of whether to continue giving the enemy the advantage of our own conflicts, disagreements and inaction.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ku'i: One of several options

THE OPTIONS out forward by King Hussein to the Palestine National Council (PNC) in his speech on Thursday raise two questions: Will the United States and Israel accept the idea of participating in an international conference to settle the Palestine question and establish peace in exchange for land? And what will the Arabs do if the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative failed to achieve the aspired for peace?

In his speech to the council, King Hussein made it clear that the initiative is not a guarantee to achieve a settlement, but rather a stepping stone for trying to achieve it. The King based the initiative on his understanding of the current international situation which requires from both the Jordanians and the Palestinians a commitment to peace.

Both the Jordanians and the Palestinians have of course other options if the Americans and the Israelis continue to reject the idea of an international conference and refuse to establish peace. If both agree on the King's initiative, then the attempt will be made at the regional and international level to achieve peace based on U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. But if the U.S. and Israel refuse the initiative, the Jordanians and Palestinians will resort to other options. The King's initiative does not mean capitulation or giving in to enemy terms but rather an attempt to gain Arab rights through political means. The other options in the long struggle for freedom remain open to both sides all the time.

Al Dustour: Approaching future together

THE CONVENING of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Amman and the support by Jordan for the Palestinians and their institutions have had a major contribution to further strengthening of bilateral relations in the interest of both peoples.

King Hussein's speech before the council on Thursday was a major landmark, emphasising this fact, and underlining the important role which Jordanian-Palestinian coordination can play at the regional and international level. The King's call for cooperation and coordination of efforts was made in the light of the current Arab situation, and the developments in our region.

Both the Jordanians and Palestinians should, as the King said, face the future stage with unified ranks so as to do what can be done towards liberating Palestine and regaining Arab rights. The success of both sides in their pursuit of peace and in their endeavours to liberate the occupied lands will be a success for all Arabs, a success which the whole nation looks forward to achieve.

Sawt Al Shaab: Jordan honours commitments

THE PALESTINE National Council's meeting in Amman is an indication of the strong ties binding the people on both banks of the River Jordan despite the occupation. The thousands of people who came to Amman to take part or attend these meetings serve as evidence to these strong ties and the interaction between the people on both banks.

Observers witness the determination of the Palestinians to continue the struggle for liberation and freedom and the Jordanian unwavering support for the Palestinians in their endeavours. Both leadership have emphasised this relationship in speeches to the council members and pledged to go along together towards achieving freedom for the Palestinians and regaining Arab rights. Jordan, acting upon the principles of the Great Arab Revolt, is linked to Palestine and the Palestinian people since early history, and the meetings in Amman are but a manifestation of the cohesion between the two peoples.

The King reiterated his total support for the Palestinian people, pledging that he will do everything required to help them achieve their goals except signing a separate peace treaty. This pledge should encourage the Jordanian-Palestinian joint efforts to work together towards achieving the common goal.

Weinberger says 'umbrella idea' could get talks going

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's "Umbrella approach" to U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations is "an attempt to get a discussion going about what can be settled and negotiated" among a range of issues the two sides have discussed before, according to U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger.

In an interview on Cable News Network's Newsmaker Saturday programme Nov. 17, Weinberger said, "The umbrella idea of the president, I think basically, is to sit down and talk with the Soviet leadership at high levels and to find out how and which of these issues can be joined again that the Soviets have, in effect, walked away from."

He said he thought "the general understanding of an umbrella negotiation is to have a sort of perhaps preliminary meeting, at which a number of the outstanding issues are discussed, and if, as a result of those preliminary discussions, it appears that there is room or a possibility of some fruitful further talks being held on specific subjects — something within the umbrella so-to-speak — then those would be arranged and carried out, and ultimately we hope would lead to a good verifiable treaty that actually reduced arms."

The defence secretary made these other points:

— He does not "see very many useful parallels" between the situation in Nicaragua and the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. The "important thing" in the Nicaraguan situation is that "a very large and rapidly increasing amount of heavy armament is coming into Nicaragua, from the Soviet Union."

"This is an important factor for Nicaragua's neighbours and for us, because of the very obvious points raised as long ago as the Monroe Doctrine, that actions of this kind could complicate and make more difficult the defence of the continent," he said.

— No final federal budget decisions have been made.

Q: Could you indicate what you think is aboard five Soviet ships that are reported to be either arriving or approaching (Nicaragua)?

A: Well, I think that's almost always a guess unless they go through the (Panama) Canal, in which case they have to declare their cargo. That still leaves a little room for discussion, but normally you have some idea when they make their declarations of cargo. And I think the ones that went through the Canal have declared that they have some military equipment on — trucks and military vehicles. I think petroleum supplies, ammunition, I've forgotten. But when they go through the Canal they make a general declaration of cargo. And the important thing, I think, is that this year there's been a very substantial increase in military-associated cargo coming from the Soviet Union and its allies, Libya and Bulgaria, places like that, to Nicaragua.

The increase is very dramatic. Starting in 1981, it was about 890 tons and this year it will exceed 15,000 tons, and this is an indication of the rapidity and the size of the military buildup in Nicaragua, far beyond anything they need to protect themselves.

Q: Which is the subject the U.S. government all over town has been warning about for — since the night of the election. Now at last.

A: Oh, long before that.

Q: Well, all right, I'll concede the point. The fact is that you were asked the other day whether we would interdict Soviet shipping and you replied that we are prepared for a number of contingencies that may have to be taken. What did you mean by that? Did you mean yes or no?

A: Well, first I thought I replied, I should have replied first that I don't deal with hypothetical questions. But the question was put to me, did we have plans or were we prepared for various types of ac-

tion, and I replied we have — and make plans, as indeed we're required to do and would be subject, quite properly, to criticism if we didn't have, for all of the contingencies that we can think of.

Q: So, you're not answering then whether you would or would not stop —

A: No, I'm not answering whether we would or would not by any means, because —

Q: But wouldn't it be a wartime thing to do?

A: That's a hypothetical question and it's not a question that — that would be decided by one person alone except the president of the United States.

But you have to be ready for any one of a number of things in a number of different parts of the world, not just Nicaragua. We're faced with a very substantial military power in the Soviet Union, capable of acting in many parts of the world at once, and obviously, we have to have plans for various types of contingencies.

Q: Mr. Secretary, U.S. officials say Nicaragua has designs on El Salvador and Honduras. Do we have any evidence at all that Nicaragua may be intending to attack its neighbours?

A: Well, just the circumstantial evidence of the enormous buildup of military supplies that some people seem to think is — I characterise as offensive weapons and some people say, oh, no, they're defensive weapons. They can kill an awful lot of people and they're way beyond what is required for the defence of a country of the size and location of Nicaragua by any kind of measure. So from that, some people deduce the fact that they must be getting ready for some kind of offensive activity against their neighbours. I don't have any specific evidence that they are or are not, but we do know that they've had an enormous military buildup in the last few years.

Q: Well, how do you read their intentions?

A: I find it very difficult to make any kind of assessment of intentions, but when you amass a large number of weapons that can be used in an offensive, then you have to at least have as one possibility that they may have offensive intentions against some of their neighbours. And they — their armed forces, by every category, far exceed anything that, for example, Honduras or Guatemala, El Salvador, any of those countries have. Costa Rica has nothing. Costa Rica has no armed forces at all. So that there is a very, very big imbalance with all of the neighbours or even any combination of the neighbours and you just have to leave it there. What they intend to do with this, I don't know.

Q: How does the Monroe Doctrine apply in this case? Have we drawn the line on which they shouldn't cross?

A: Well, the Monroe Doctrine applies because one of its facets, one of its phases was that there should be no interference, no sponsorship of any kind of military activity in this hemisphere by countries in other hemispheres, and the Soviet Union is the principal supplier by far of Nicaragua. And when you have one country outside the hemisphere pouring in weapons to a small country in this area far beyond what that country needs for its defence, you have to worry that some of the fundamental thinking behind the Monroe Doctrine, which has guided us ever since the formation of our country, is being violated.

Q: Mr. Secretary, I know you don't like to deal in hypotheses, but during the past week the administration has drawn parallels between what's happening in Nicaragua today and the events in the months and weeks leading up to the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. Couldn't this argument be seen as setting the rhetorical groundwork for us to try to stop the flow of arms into Nicaragua?

A: Well, if I may, I would sug-

gest that "the administration" is an extremely broad term.

Q: The White House, the State Department.

A: Well, one person was quoted as saying — and unnamed, of course, a senior source or something who should write a book because he's been quoted a great deal — that there were parallels —

Q: Mr. Secretary, that senior source would not be identified, at his insistence.

A: At his insistence, so I wonder why he's always used because it seems to me to be simply an attempt to manipulate the news. But in any event, the next day another senior source denied it and said that this was not in any sense an exact parallel and I think that perhaps the truth is somewhere in between. I don't see that there is any particular relevance to comparing it with anything that happened in the past.

We've got an existing situation, which poses substantial danger to the neighbours of Nicaragua and we watch it carefully, as we should, and ultimately the decision as to any course of action that would be followed will be taken — decided by the president and carried out by the government.

Q: Well, I'm a bit confused about this. Do you suppose we're being manipulated by the White House for reasons the White House knows best?

A: Well, I don't know the sources. We're never told the names. They're usually identified as senior, or high government officials, or sometimes White House, or cetera, et cetera. Not knowing the name, I can't really help you very much. But I suggest that there are a great many individual pieces of information that come out in that way and that — I understand that it's very difficult for press or anybody trying to write about the situation to sort it all out. That's why I always recommend waiting for announcements that have somebody's name on them because they have much more — not only of an official ring, but of an accurate ring.

Q: All right. Then the bottom line, do you not see parallels between what's happening now in Nicaragua and 1962 in Cuba?

A: I don't see very many useful parallels to that. I see some, but I don't know the relevance of it. The important thing is that a very large and rapidly increasing amount of heavy armament is coming into Nicaragua from the Soviet Union, declared publicly, acknowledged by the Nicaraguans. They admitted receiving very effective large helicopters just the other day. This is an important factor for Nicaragua's neighbours and for us, because of the very obvious points raised as long ago as the Monroe Doctrine, that actions of this kind could complicate and make more difficult the defence of the continent.

Q: Mr. Secretary, the headlines here are telling us that whoever may be responsible, there is a slight economic slowdown. There's hardly any slowdown in the expansion of the federal deficit. You have said you're going to insist, if I've read you correctly, on the same amount of money for defence for fiscal 1986 that was agreed upon last spring. Is that what you will insist on regardless of the economic circumstances, or would you contribute something to the solution of the problem?

A: Well, this situation, sir, you don't insist upon anything. You make the recommendations to the president for the amounts that seem to be required to carry out the responsibilities that are assigned to me. The president has the difficult but necessary task of weighing all of these different recommendations and fitting them into a budget that's appropriate to the economic and other conditions.

I've said many times that the defence budget is the one budget of all of the agencies of the United States that can't be made up by looking at domestic economic con-



"Hey! Go easy! That hammer cost the taxpayers a thousand bucks!"

considerations as to what it would be nice to spend and what it would be nice to do with the deficit, and so on. The defence budget has to take into consideration outside factors, such as the enormous growth of the Soviet military power in the last few years and its potential and threat to the United States. So, we have to look at that.

The figures — the only figures that we have at the moment to work towards are the figures that were agreed to last year by the president at the time he made the agreement with the — we all made the agreement with the members of the Senate for the 1985 Budget and for the next year, 1986, the one we're working on now. But there have been no final budget decisions and those obviously come as we get closer to submission date, which is about January 20th I think this year.

Q: Well, nevertheless, given that the Congress — the House didn't agree with this agreement.

A: Came out lower.

Q: It came out lower. That lowers your base and —

A: But it increases the need, if I may say so.

Q: All right, I'll change the question. Is there nothing in a roughly \$300,000 million budget not a dime anywhere that the country could afford to sacrifice in the interest of reducing its debts?

A: You do sacrifice, and cut, and give up a great many things to get it down to \$300,000 million. It was \$293,000 million voted by the Congress a few months ago. The request of the president, the request of the senators with whom he agreed was \$299,000 million. So, there were reductions made then.

Next year with the normal increase that you have, even with a good low rate of inflation, such as we have now, but with a very high rate of Soviet increase in power, normally you would have to have it increased to keep pace with that threat and to be able to advise the people, as consistent with my responsibilities, that the country is on a path which is safe and secure for it.

So, it isn't a question of giving up anything or contributing to the deficit reduction, we've done that many times. The Department of Defence, starting out with the original request of the president in 1981, has cut back well over a \$100,000 million and continues to do so each year. But there are certain basic minimum needs and one of them, of course, is that half our budget is personnel, personnel costs, about 50 per cent. Nine per cent of the Soviet budget is for personnel costs. So, before we do anything about strengthening,

modernising, getting ready, or anything we pay out about half of the total budget and the Soviets — that means we have about 50 per cent left for these other things. The Soviets have about 91 per cent left to that.

Q: And Soviet soldiers don't write letters to the editor asking for more money.

A: Nor are there criticisms of the Soviet military budget anywhere.

does this mean and what incentive is there for the Soviet Union to accept this kind of thing?

A: Oh, I think there's a basic incentive for the Soviet Union to enter into arms reduction talks because I think it's very much to their interests to have substantially reduced arms for both sides, to maintain deterrents at much lower levels. I think the general understanding of an umbrella negotiation is to have a sort of perhaps preliminary meeting, at which a number of the outstanding issues are discussed and if as a result of those preliminary discussions, it appears that there is room or a possibility of some fruitful further talks being held on specific subjects, something within the umbrella so-to-speak, then those would be arranged and carried out, and ultimately we hope would lead to a good verifiable treaty that actually reduced arms.

Q: Well, how does this differ from our assertion earlier this year that talks about curbing weapons in space would also have to address nuclear missiles, which the Soviet Union rejected?

A: Well, they were talking about a specific set of talks at Vienna that they had proposed which the agenda would be limited only to weapons in outer space. We said, I think quite properly, that we'd talk about things they wanted to talk about, but we also felt it important to resume the negotiations that they walked out of involving intermediate and strategic range nuclear missiles. The umbrella idea of the president I think basically is to sit down and talk with the Soviet leadership at high levels and to find out how and which of these issues can be joined again that the Soviets have, in effect, walked away from. And then, if as a result of those discussions it appears that there are ways to get back to talking about nuclear missiles or talking about things that the Soviets have on their agenda, those would then be developed as, perhaps separate subjects, and with separate negotiators, and so on.

But the umbrella idea is an attempt to get a discussion going about what can be settled and negotiated.

Q: Well, our chief negotiator, Edward Rowny, had —

A: For the S.T.A.R.T. talks.

Q: Right, well, he is the president's chief negotiator.

A: Well, I think just for the one talks. He is the chief negotiator for the strategic range talks. Paul Nitze is the chief negotiator for the intermediate.

Q: True, but he makes a point of describing himself as the chief negotiator in any case, but he's suggested a number of times before the election that the United States might be prepared, should the Soviets return to Geneva, to be able to offer new options, and tradeoffs, and so forth on our side on arms control. In what areas do you see the United States perhaps being prepared to be more flexible in this regard?

A: Well, we've been extremely flexible already. You know, the president went in with proposals that would cut by one-third the number of warheads in the strategic arms arsenal, the strategic range. We have changed that proposal in various ways,

made other attempts to try to get the Soviets to discuss it to come back to the table ten times. That's a high degree of flexibility.

The impression that the president or that the American side is being stubborn or intransigent or something is, frankly, is just not so. We've made all kinds of variations and variants in different proposals to try to get some kind of a discussion going. These negotiations get underway by a particular proposal being put on the table. The president put as I said, initially a very good proposal, to cut everything by a third. The Soviets wouldn't even discuss it.

So, we've tried in one way or another, ten times to try to get the — into a mood, or a situation in which they would start discussing something. And that's again what this umbrella is to do, as I understand it, on a much broader basis.

Q: How do you feel about reports — charges, I suppose I should say — that the major obstacles to a more fruitful approach in arms control lie here in the Pentagon. They lie in you, they lie in the people around you. Do you feel you are any more unyielding about how we should formulate arms control policy than others in this administration?

A: No, I really don't. What we've said right along is that there are two or three elements to arms reduction agreements that are vital and I don't know of any major disagreement with that. One of them is 'complete verifiability, which is obviously important, based on the Soviets' record in the past. Another is that they provide for 'genuine reduction and not licenses to expand, such as SALT II did. And another would be that we — the genuine reductions bring us down to something like parity or a good deterrent balance on both sides.

Q: No major differences between Departments?

A: Well, I can't answer that. There are all kinds of stories around suggesting, as you say, that we are an obstacle to that.

Q: Are any of them true?

A: I don't believe so. I don't know of anyone who wouldn't want an agreement that embodied the elements that I have said. Paul Nitze had a very good remark many years ago. He said arms control shouldn't degenerate into a search for something that the Soviets will agree to. It ought to be based on things that are essential for our national interests. And it seems to me that the elements I've mentioned are both fair and certainly within our national interests.

Q: Mr. Secretary, the Congress has refused to allow any money at least until next Spring for support of the rebels of contras in Nicaragua. Do you expect that the recent disclosures about the arms buildup in Nicaragua will help you get money for the rebels?

A: I don't know. I really can't predict what the Congress will do. I think the necessity is there. I think that it is important for the activities to continue and I hope the Congress will do it, but I don't think there's any — necessarily any connection between the two. I don't know what would motivate the Congress.

Jordan's mother and child health-care has come a long way

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Mother and Child Health Centers (MCH centres) in Jordan have come a long way since the first centre was opened in Wadi Surur, Amman, in 1954. This centre is still functioning today as the main training centre which, besides its regular activities, provides training for nurses, midwives, doctors, nurse aids and medical students. During the past 30 years, other centres have been springing up all over the Kingdom reaching today a total of 94 centres, seven of which are in East Amman.

The purpose of these centres, according to Dr. Zaid Kayed, director of MCH Services, is "to improve the health of mothers and children and to decrease mortality rates by providing appropriate care for the mother during gestation until the baby is a few weeks old and for the child until he reaches the age of six and enters school." "We want to shape a new generation that can be healthy in mind and body in order to increase their productivity and development in society," he added.

Other organisations, also run some MCH centres around the Kingdom, such as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) who run 10 centres and the Franciscan Sisters who run two centres with the support of the Pontifical Mission. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) has also contributed by giving financial assistance for the establishment of six centres per year since 1977.

All these other centres are based on the model of the government MCH centres and keep in contact through regular reports. Some, such as the Franciscan Sisters, have been trained at the MCH-Training Centre in Wadi Surur to learn about the methods used in this country.

Franciscan Sisters

Working in Jordan under the support of the Pontifical Mission.

since 1971, the Franciscan Sisters started their preventive MCH centres in 1973. They presently have centres in Zarqa and Marka, supported, besides the Pontifical Mission, by their own congregation in England and by individual donors through whom they were able to supply their centres with splanchnograph machines. Though their efforts are much more limited than the government's or those of larger organisations, they merit mention for their enthusiasm, strength and warmth which comes from their dedication and concern for their patients. They will soon establish a community in Zarqa in order to live closer to their work.

"We want to give people more than just medications and physical care," Sister Brigitte, in charge of the Zarqa centre, said. "We want to give them love and genuine concern for their needs, something I feel is lacking in this country," she added.

Recently, a new policy was started by the Ministry of Health to include MCH services in every health centre in Jordan. Since there are over 150 health centres in the country, this brings the total number of MCH centres to nearly 250, Dr. Kayed says that he is happy with the results of the programme, although he is always looking for improvements. One of the greatest needs is the formation of new centres, which is limited by a shortage of nurses and midwives, Dr. Kayed said. "We especially need more MCH centres in rural areas where the private sector will not go," says Dr. Adnan Abbas, director of the Community Medical Department at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Jordan.

Government efforts

The government, however, has made efforts in the past to raise salaries and grades of midwives and nurses in order to encourage young women to take up this profession. This year, two nursing schools have been opened in Irbid and Zarqa, whereas previously there was only one in Amman. Dr.

Kayed believes that this will solve the problem of the midwives shortage within the next year.

In each centre a doctor works two or three days a week, while one or two midwives, an assistant nurse and a housekeeper are on duty fulltime. Any woman or child below the age of six, rich or poor, living in Jordan is able to register at any of these centres. All services are free of charge, and medicines are offered at a reduced price, while vitamins, iron and calcium as well as antacids and oral rehydration solutions are free.

Some voluntary services, such as the Franciscan Sisters, request a very nominal fee (1 JD) upon registration from those who are able to pay, in order to free those who are unable. It is on the same principle of "from each according to his ability to each according to his needs" that they are also planning on opening a daycare centre in Zarqa to free mothers who have to work. In this case also, the hope is that the fee requested from those who can afford to pay will cover the expenses of those who cannot.

Tests and lessons

A mother may register at any of the MCH centres as soon as her pregnancy has been confirmed. On her first visit, medical history records are taken in detail, and she is given a complete physical check up including, a test for blood type, rhesus factor, haemoglobin and syphilis, and a urine test for proteinuria and diabetes. Her blood pressure and weight are also measured.

The mother-to-be is then asked to visit the centre every month for the first 32 weeks, every two weeks until the 36th week of pregnancy and weekly thereafter. Urine tests and weight and blood pressure checks are performed each time, and the position, size and heartbeat of the foetus are observed. Any specific problem is discussed and analysed and accurate records are registered in the mother's file which will be kept, as well as the baby file, for future reference.

Lessons are given to the mothers daily in the Amman centres and weekly elsewhere. Subjects cover a vast range from nutrition to rest and exercise, from adequate clothing to bowel movements, from proper hygiene to breastfeeding during pregnancy, from newborn care to vaccinations and child spacing. Breastfeeding is particularly encouraged and lessons are given to dissolve preconceived ideas and "old wives' tales" which have taken place after the popular advent of baby formulas. "The trend in the west is reverting back to breastfeeding," said Dr. Kayed "and here it is slowly following. It is fortunate that companies producing baby formulas are not able to advertise their products in this country," he added.

Grandmother's influence

Besides these regular lessons, directors and midwives are always willing to give lectures and advice to the mothers on whatever questions or problems may arise, both in the centres and during home visits. "This educational part of the programme is extremely important," Sister Marie, Superior Mother of the Franciscan Sisters said. "Often grandmothers come along to make sure their daughters are properly treated, so they attend to the classes as well. This is very good, because, in the Arab society, grandmothers still have the final say and if they understand the basic principles we are trying to teach, they will be able to better advise their daughters," said Sister Marie.

"One of the most common misconceptions here," said Sister Dorothy Johnson, in charge of the Zarqa centre, "is the idea that newborns must be kept very warm, bundled up in blankets and wrapped tightly around the chest and waist, even during the warm season. I assisted a baby once who was brought to us blue from lack of oxygen and overheating. This is just an example of the importance of proper instruction in newborn care," she added.

The midwives visit the pregnant mother at home just after her registration, to check sanitation, water supply and social conditions of her home. She returns just before the due date to ensure the environment is adequate for home delivery, and again after delivery to give any necessary advice on nursing and childcare. Mothers are also visited if they have been missing their visits at the centres and "simply for encouragement", Dr. Kayed said.

Children are visited at home if they have delayed coming to the centres for checkups or vaccinations, or if they are sick. Home visits are also made to unregistered mothers to encourage them to come to the centres. Home visits are one of the priorities of all MCH centres which enable the medical staff to reach out to the people, to be aware of their situation and problems, and to establish a personal contact.

"MCH centres must go to the people, not wait for the people to come to them," said Dr. Adnan Abbas who is also concerned about "a poor uptake for the services by the mothers". A mother's situation is often a hindrance — ignorance, social condition, size of the family. She often has to work hard all day and does not consider the centres to be worthy of her time. We need better planning Dr. Abbas said.

Preventative medicine

Dr. Kayed agrees that it is not an easy task to convince all mothers of the importance of prenatal and postnatal care. "What we are working on is preventive medicine, and people in general are not interested in prevention. They'd rather wait till something goes wrong," he said.

"We have had cases of mothers who waited until it was too late," said Sister Brigitte of the Franciscan Sisters, "such as one woman who came only when she started to feel ill, and we then detected an advanced anaemic condition which could have been easily treated and even prevented had

she come faithfully to her appointments. Some mothers think that because they had so many children already, they know it all and don't need much care, but they are actually in greater risk than younger mothers of one or two," added Sister Brigitte. Dr. Kayed believes that the media can help in publicising the centres and encouraging people to come.

Besides providing general care for mothers and children, the MCH centres are also extremely important for detecting any abnormalities. In 1983 in the government MCH centres all over the Kingdom, 15,483 mothers were followed up, among whom 3,332 cases of anaemia (haemoglobin levels lower than 111, 1,455 negative RH, 1,280 cases of hypertension, 1,361 malpresentations of foetus, 841 cases of proteinuria, 229 heart diseases and 102 cases of diabetes were detected. 14,324 children under 1 year were also checked, revealing a number of 2,167 underweight children and 177 affected by congenital abnormalities. During the same year, 8,253 lectures were given, 59 films were shown, 14,055 home visits were paid to children under 1, 12,733 to children from 1 to 5, 148 to mothers before delivery and 5,390 after delivery, 2,133 home deliveries were performed by MCH midwives.

MCH midwives assist home deliveries only if requested. They also help with the care of mother and baby for the first 3 days, then every other day for 10 days and whenever they are called upon. The mother is checked by the doctor at the centre at two weeks, six weeks, and three months after delivery. Family planning aids such as pills (and loops only in three centres) are offered upon the mother's request by government MCH centres and suggested only if they seem needed to protect the mother's health.

Check ups, vaccinations

The baby is first checked at the centre 6 weeks after delivery, then



Mothers waiting for the regular check-up at one of Mother and Child Health Centres in Amman.

every 3 months or as needed until he is six months old. Underweight children are examined every 2 weeks and receive special attention until they return to normal.

Vaccinations (triple vaccine, polio, measles) are given routinely to all children, even unregistered ones, so the total number of vaccinated children in 1983 in MCH centres reached 45,694 for triple vaccine, 46,598 for polio and 29,467 for measles. 9,911 tetanus shots (first dose) were also given to pregnant mothers.

While dehydration used to be the chief problem among babies years ago, it has now reached much smaller proportions. Oral

rehydration solutions are given by the centres if needed. "The main problems we seem to face now are gastroenteritis and respiratory tract infection," Dr. Kayed said. "We don't know of more serious problems because they are usually taken in emergency rooms in the hospitals".

By reaching out to the homes, visiting the families, providing health education as well as medical care, these MCH centres have already achieved a great deal but still have potential for the improvement of families' conditions in the country — if they could just find enough dedicated personnel to meet the needs.

PNC continues to hear support

(Continued from page 1)

world. He said that the total collection in taxes amounted to JD 7 million in the 1983/84 fiscal year.

According to Dr. Nasir, taxes collected from Palestinians in Libya had not been permitted to reach the PNF because of Libyan orders.

Dr. Nasir spoke about funds which reached the PNF from Arab countries in implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions. He said some of these Arab countries have paid all their financial commitments and others have honoured only part of these commitments, while the rest completely refrained from paying anything.

But, on the whole, the PNF has received very limited contributions over the past two years which prompted it, for the first time, to make use of reserves, and to reduce expenses and adopt a policy of rationalising expenses, Dr. Nasir said.

"The PNF urges the PLO's political leadership to intensify contacts with Arab states to increase contributions to the PNF so as to cover the increasing expenses," he said.

After the PNF report, a representative of the French Com-

munist Party made a speech expressing support for the PLO and praising the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the face of Israeli arbitrary measures.

He said that France can contribute towards a lasting Middle East peace by ensuring a full Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem and all Arab territory and by establishing the rights of the Palestinian people through ensuring the security of all states in the region including Israel.

Another speaker at the session was the representative of the Italian Communist Party, who also voiced support for the PLO and called for the participation of the PLO in any negotiations for a Middle East solution.

Mr. Ahmad Hamroush, secretary general of the Egyptian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, made a speech in which he said that the committee places its resources in the service of the PLO.

North Yemen's ambassador to Jordan gave a speech in which he urged the PLO to re-establish its unity, and praised the steadfastness of the PLO forces in Lebanon and in their pursuit to achieve liberation for the Palestinian people.

Another speaker was Fuad Sir-

ajuddin, leader of the Egyptian Wafd Party who said that "responsible dialogue is the best means for achieving Palestinian objectives".

Mr. Sirajuddin reviewed what he described as "imperialist attempts to divide the Arab Nation" and said that Israel was planted in the midst of the Arabs to act as a "stepping stone for imperialist expansion and aggression".

The Wafd Party rejects the Camp David agreement and all what had emanated from that agreement, he said and praised the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

A representative of the Euro-Arab Cooperation Council made a speech expressing concern over the dangerous situation in the Middle East and voiced support for the Palestinian and Lebanese people who, he said, "are exposed to all forms of aggression while they continue the struggle for liberation and freedom".

The deposed mayor of Gaza, Rashad Shawwa, sent a cable to the PNC in which he voiced support for the PLO and Mr. Arafat. He said: "The occupied Arab territories call on you to take a strategic stand with Jordan and Egypt and unify your ranks to reach a resolution."

Kaddoumi: PNC is starting point

(Continued from page 1)

the Israeli coalition government for a peaceful settlement to the Palestinian problem and, in a broader context, the Arab-Israeli conflict.

On the United States, the report rejected suggestions that the reelection of President Reagan to a second term would lead to any change in Washington's policy in the Middle East.

"The U.S. outlook in this area remains unchanged," it said.

He said the PLO's rejection of Mr. Reagan's September 1982 peace plan at the last PNC session in February 1983 was probably responsible for the "pressures, intrigues and conspiracies" now faced by the PLO.

On Europe, the report called for a greater role for the European Community in the Middle East. It praised France, Italy and Greece for their efforts in this respect and singled out Britain as the least responsive community member.

The report reiterated commitment to the idea of convening an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations, in which the Soviet Union, the U.S. and all parties, including the PLO as sole leg-

itimate representative of the Palestinian people, will participate.

His Majesty King Hussein, in his inaugural speech to the PNC on Thursday, suggested the formulation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian initiative based on the idea of an international peace conference as a framework and U.N. Resolution 242 as the formula for a solution.

The political report, which was prepared before the King's speech, did not specify the PLO's concept of a formula upon which the international conference will be based, but stressed that it will reject any settlement that fails to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to statehood, or encroaches upon the right of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The most important part of the report was the one which tackled the crisis among the Palestinian factions and relation with Syria.

The report clearly and directly blamed Syria for the splits in the PLO without denying internal Palestinian differences.

"At the beginning of the crisis, when a mutiny was declared among Fatah forces against pol-

icies of Mr. Arafat, the PLO tried to solve the problem through settling the differences among the conflicting factions through dialogue, but the dissidents, backed by Syria, continued to impose impossible preconditions and pushed the crisis towards bloody clashes," the report said.

It added that neither Syria nor the factions it backed responded to reconciliation efforts and refused to hold talks with the Central Committee of Fatah.

The report concluded that the dissidents and other pro-Syrian factions were merely used as "tools" to achieve Syria's goals, but "now that their role has been completed and it is clear to the world that the core of the current crisis does not lie in internal Palestinian differences, but in Syrian-Palestinian differences".

The report implied that Syrian hostility towards Fatah was aimed at destroying the Palestinian resistance movement in order to "pave the way for imposing American-sponsored capitulatory settlements in the area".

"Attacking Fatah is also means attacking the Palestinian resistance movement," it said.

"Fatah is the backbone of the Palestinian movement and destroying

it means the destruction of the Palestinian resistance movement and the liquidation of the Palestinian cause and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," the report said. "The destruction of the Palestinian revolution will pave the way for adopting American and capitulatory settlements in the Middle East," it added.

This accusation has so far been the most serious one ever made by an official public Palestinian document against Syria. The accusation suggested that the PLO doubts the declared revolutionary policies of Syria.

The report went even further to emphasise this point by stating that there are political differences between the Syrian declared policies which reject American settlements and the PLO's political line and that personal differences between Mr. Arafat and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad could not possibly have been the reason behind the deterioration of PLO-Syrian relations.

In essence, the report concluded that the PLO's differences with Syria stems from Damascus' desire to control the PLO and to confiscate its decision.

The document, however, said the PLO welcomes the normalisation of relations with Syria and outlined the basis of Syrian-Palestinian relations.

Firstly, joint struggle against Israel, Zionism and imperialism.

Secondly, that the PLO believes that the decision to confront Israel militarily or to solve the Palestinian issue through peaceful means should remain a unified Arab decision and no Arab party or country has the right to make unilateral steps on such issues.

Thirdly, the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people which leads its struggle for liberation.

Fourthly, commitment on the part of both Syria and the PLO to the principle of non-interference in each other's affairs.

The report also kept the door open for the independent factions which did not attend the PNC. It disclosed that the PLO is still conducting a dialogue with the independent factions and praised their "historical role in maintaining the unity of the PLO in the face of attempts to destroy it."

The absence of the Soviet Union and the Socialist bloc at the PNC session did not, as the report indicated, affect the position of the PLO. Two pages of the report were dedicated to emphasising the special and strong ties between the Socialist bloc and the PLO.

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Liverpool continues recovery march

Everton beaten by Norwich

LONDON (R) — Having spent three weeks blazing loftily down from the top of the English soccer first division, Everton suffered an unexpected attack of vertigo Saturday and plummeted to a 4-2 defeat at Norwich.

Their wounded pride apart, however, Everton escaped without light injuries and even retained their three-point advantage by virtue of Manchester United's 3-2 reverse in an incident-packed match at Sunderland which allowed Tottenham to move second.

United led 2-0 inside the first quarter of an hour and appeared to be in total control until Sunderland winger Clive Walker scored a 28-minute hat-trick — which included two penalties — before the interval.

Both teams had to play for most of the match with 10 men after Sunderland's Dave Hodgson, their recent signing from Liverpool, and United's Welsh international Mark Hughes were sent off in the 18th minute when they squared up to one another in an off-the-ball clash.

With the top two both losing, Arsenal will have an opportunity to join Everton on the 32-point mark when they visit Sheffield Wednesday, Sunday.

But that leading bunch must be peering nervously over their shoulders, for mighty Liverpool moved up three places to seventh and appear poised to begin their challenge in earnest.

A 2-0 home win over Ipswich — John Wark scoring both goals against his former club — took them to 24 points and few would now bet against them lifting the title for the fourth successive season.

Neighbours Everton, knocked

out of the League Cup at home by second division Grimsby in mid-week, staged a magnificent fightback after John Deehan (15 minutes), Dale Gordon (31 7) and Louie Donowa (25) gave Norwich a 3-0 lead.

Goals by Graeme Sharp and Kevin Sheedy reduced the deficit but Norwich extended their recent unbeaten home to 13 games when Deehan scored the decisive goal after 64 minutes.

Manchester United made a similar flying start at Sunderland before Walker staged his one-man demolition.

The former Chelsea winger opened his account in the 16th minute then coolly slotted home two penalties in the 42nd and 43rd minutes.

Walker first spot-kick came after United goalkeeper Gary Bailey pulled down Dave Bennett and just 120 seconds later he was again successful following Gordon's clumsy tackle on left half Stan Cummins, the smallest player in England.

Liverpool continued their omnibus march up the table with an emphatic win over Ipswich at Wark, the subject of transfer rumours this week, regained his goal-touch.

He opened the scoring four minutes before the interval after a delightful exchange between Kenny Dalglish and Ian Rush and added the second 13 minutes into the second half with a typical flash

of opportunism.

Tottenham nudged Manchester United out of second place on goal difference despite being held to a 1-1 draw at home by London rivals Chelsea.

The visitors took the lead after just five minutes when striker Kerry Dixon, the top scorer in England, took his goal-haul for the season to 19.

But Tottenham salvaged a valuable point when Mark Falco equalised three minutes after the interval.

Glasgow Celtic, still fuming at being ordered to replay their UEFA Cup second round second-leg tie against Rapid Vienna because of crowd trouble in Scotland last month, vented their anger on luckless St. Mirren at Parkhead.

The visitors made the mistake of taking an 11th minute lead through Brian Gallacher and Celtic replied by going on a seven-goal rampage. Liverpool reject Frank McGarvey scoring a hat-trick.

Celtic, who overcame a 3-1 first-leg deficit to beat the Austrians 4-3 overall, added to their tally through Davie Provan, Brian McClair, Tommy Burns and Paul McStay.

Despite those heroics, Celtic made no impression on Aberdeen's three-point lead at the top of the Scottish Premier League.

Aberdeen also appeared to be in the 'goal-mood' when Frank McDougall scored after just 36 seconds against Dumbarton but the visiting defence stood firm and the 1983 European Cup winners' Champions had to settle for a single-goal victory.



Chelsea's Kerry Dixon (left) current leading goalscorer in the English League Division One, climbs above Tottenham Hotspur Gary Mabbutt during the London derby clash Saturday which ended 1-1. (AP wirephoto)

Unknown beats Turnbull

SYDNEY (R) — Unknown American Ann Henricksson beat number three seed Wendy Turnbull 1-6, 7-5, 6-3 Saturday to enter the finals of the \$150,000 New South Wales women's open tennis.

Henricksson's surprise win means however that she will miss the singles of the \$1.5 million Australian Open, starting on Monday. Ranked 100th in the world, Henricksson, who takes on Martina Navratilova in the final, would have to compete in the qualifying rounds for the Melbourne Grand Slam event.

With no wildcards available, she has decided to bypass the singles at the open, the reason she came to Australia.

"I don't usually play more than a couple of matches a week," she said after her upset defeat of Turnbull.

"My legs are killing me with all

the playing I've done here. If I don't take a break they'll never heal."

Turnbull told a news conference after the match: "I don't think I've ever been beaten after winning a first set so easily."

Henricksson, from Mahtomedi, Minnesota, has earned only \$67,232 in her four years on the tour while her opponent in the final has pocketed more than \$8 million.

The loser's cheque — \$14,000 — is almost as much as she has been earning for a complete year. Navratilova, looking for her 70th successive win, had little trouble against fellow American Zina Garrison in the other semi, winning 6-2, 6-1.

Asked about the final, Henricksson said: "I'm gonna try my best. I'll go out there and play it hard."

Rapid trainer delighted at UEFA replay decision

VIENNA (R) — The trainer of Austrian soccer club Rapid Vienna, who were given a European Cup Winners' Cup reprieve by the European Football Union (UEFA) Friday, said he was delighted by the decision and that his club had been deceived.

UEFA's board of appeal ordered that Rapid's second round second leg match with Scotland's Celtic be replayed after Rudolf Wienhofer had to leave the field in the 80th minute after being hit by a missile thrown from the crowd.

Celtic won the match 3-0 to reach the quarter-finals 4-3 on aggregate. But trainer Otto Baric said: "I am very happy that justice has won."

Zurich race should give Budd new courage, Swiss runner says

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP) — Competing in a Zurich race Dec. 30 should give Zola Budd "new courage" to resume her international track career, her Swiss friend said Friday.

"I am happy that she wants to continue running," added Cornelia Buerki who will be Budd's host when she comes to Switzerland next month.

The Swiss runner who phoned her in South Africa earlier this week said Budd still feels "uneasy" about the Zurich start but that she reassured her.

"Her objective is to qualify for the Cross Country World Cham-

The Yugoslav-born trainer added that the decision had shown what had really happened in the match in Glasgow and how biased the original UEFA ruling had been. Last week UEFA rejected Rapid's claim that the result of the match should be reversed.

"We will now throw everything into advancing to the third round," Baric said.

UEFA said the replay will take place at least 100 miles from Glasgow on either Dec. 11 or 12. But Baric said the venue of the replay was not important. "It will be hard wherever it takes place. But we can only hope that this time we get a correct referee and a fair observer."

"In that case, she will probably make Switzerland her base, affiliated to the Zurich Track and Field Club because she needs some support," said Buerki, who will run against her friend in the Dec. 30 road race.

She said Budd hoped that she would have more peace in Switzerland than she had in England before her ill-fated race in the Los Angeles Olympics.

WB A champion expresses confidence

MILAN, Italy (AP) — World Boxing Association (WBA) junior middleweight champion Mike McCallum of Jamaica said on his arrival here Friday that he is "super confident" he could retain the crown and keep an unbeaten

record in his first title defence against Italian challenger Luigi Minichillo.

"I am a better fighter and I will have no trouble in stopping him," the 27-year-old champion from Kingston told a news conference.

Bloomqvist, who won the event last year, was withdrawn by Audi after he clinched the world title.

But even without the 38-year-old Swedish ace, the Audi team is still favourite to win the event either through four-times RAC Auto Rally begins Sunday with an air of expectation caused by the high-powered duel between manufacturers Audi and Peugeot.

Both will be driving Audi Quattros while the Peugeot challenge

Italian league short on goals

ROME (R) — The Italian first division, which boasts the most glamorous line-up of international soccer stars in the world, has left its followers full of dreams but woefully short of goals after the opening nine games of the season.

A multi-million dollar spending spree during the close season brought the likes of West Germany's Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and toulou-haired Argentine striker Diego Maradona to Italy. But those who dreamed of witnessing the most exciting and brilliant championship in the world have so far been disappointed.

With just over a quarter of the season gone, the star-studded 16-club first division has produced a mere 132 goals — 44 less than at the same time last year — with some notable names strikingly absent from the list of top-scorers.

Most conspicuous by his absence is Italian international Paolo Rossi, whose club Juventus is currently reeling from successive defeats against Inter Milan and city rivals Torino.

Rossi has not managed a single league goal so far, after scoring eight times in the first nine games last year.

Matching Rossi on eight goals then was Udinese's Brazilian inspiration Zico, who has found the net just once this season.

And the chances of the current goal-drought ending nose-dived recently when AC Milan's England striker Mark Hateley sustained a cartilage injury which will keep him out for several weeks.

Hateley, nicknamed 'Attila' by the Milan crowd, has been the out-



Paolo Rossi, Italy's World Cup star, has not managed a single league goal this season.

standing performer among the rush of foreign imports, and is joint top-scorer in the league so far with five goals.

Bought from English second division club Portsmouth for \$1.24 million in June, Hateley was one of the cheaper items on the Italians' soccer shopping list.

Others, like Torino's Aldo Serena whose last-minute matchwinner against Juventus on Sunday but him level with Hateley on five goals, have grabbed the limelight while the bigger names struggle to find their goal-touch.

But the stark failure of many Italian clubs to fulfil their pre-

season promise is proving difficult to ignore.

Fans of Napoli, currently 13th in the table, have been treated to only three goals — one of those a penalty — from Maradona, a \$7.5 million buy from Spain's Barcelona.

Rummenigge, who cost Juventus \$4.4 million from Bayern Munich, waited until the seventh week of the season before opening his account with two goals in the 4-0 win over Juventus.

And top of the table Verona's Danish international striker Preben Elkjaer, also signed during the close season, has claimed only two of his club's 13 goals to date.

Roma's pair Bruno Conti and Maurizio Loric, who between them formed the net 10 times by this stage last year, are missing this stage last year, are also short of that landmark now.

A penalty converted by Loric in the 2-1 win over Fiorentina last Sunday — Roma's first win of the season — represents the pair's only success to date.

Italian commentators have attributed the lack of goals to an excessive concentration on tactical play and a concern for safety, which they say has resulted in a general 'leveling' of the game.

They cite a drop in the number of away wins this season as further evidence of a lack of adventurous spirit.

"The stars' shine more in the newspapers between Monday and Saturday than they do on the field on Sunday afternoons," said the sports daily 'La Gazzetta dello Sport'.

Clive Lloyd hits 19th test century

BRISBANE (R) — West Indies veteran skipper Clive Lloyd scored his 19th century in 107 tests to continue Australia's embarrassment in the second cricket test here Saturday.

Lloyd, 40, and Richie Richardson put on 152 in only 124 minutes for the sixth wicket to help the touring team to a 221-run lead by the close of the second day.

Resuming at 65 for one in reply to Australia's paltry first innings score of 175, West Indies moved on to 396 for six by the close.

With such a commanding lead, the touring team must be hoping for a repeat of the innings victory they gained in the first test in Perth two weeks ago which extended their sequence of test victories to nine.

Lloyd's chanceless unbeaten 109 — his eighth test century ago-

inst the Australians — contained 13 fours and three sixes.

Richardson, who mixed aggression with watchful defence, hit 24 boundaries in his five-and-a-half hour innings of 138.

Australian captain Kim Hughes gave his team a strong pep talk before the match, stressing the importance of holding catches. But ironically he was the first to err Saturday.

Fielding at mid-off, Hughes failed to accept a straightforward catch from a lofted cover drive by Richardson, who was then 40. Graeme Wood did the same thing when Richardson was 131 — much to the dismay of his teammates.

Opener Gordon Greenidge was first to go Saturday. He was snatched for 44 by Allan Border in the gully after Geoff Lawson had got a delivery to 'lift' one.

expected from a good length.

But the Australian pace attack lacked the cutting edge the West Indians had shown on the first day and it was left to 38-year-old leg spinner Bob Holland to drive the West Indians on to the defensive.

Making a belated test debut, Holland had his first success when he bowled Larry Gomes. He drove over a ball when he had made 13.

Viv Richards followed a few runs later brilliantly caught ankle-high at square leg by David Boon off Lawson for only six and when Jeff Dujon became Holland's second victim was caught at the wicket at 184. Australia appeared in with a chance of restricting the touring team to a modest first innings lead.

But Lloyd, playing in his last test series, said Richardson quickly swung the game decisively West Indies' way.

Swedish tennis stars should serve in army, minister says

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — A Swedish member of parliament asked the minister of defence if the government plans to tighten loopholes in the law in order to prevent Swedish tennis stars from draft-dodging, it was reported Friday.

"It is true that Swedish tennis players escape the draft by playing abroad and never serve their country? Tennis players are no exception, they should do their duty like all other Swedish men," liberal deputy Rune Angstrom said.

None of the Swedish tennis stars, including former great Bjorn Borg and current world top-tenners Mats Wilander, Anders Jarryd, Henrik Sundstrom and Joakim Nystrom, has served.

But all of them decided early in their careers to move abroad because of the high taxes in Sweden and thus became ineligible for the draft. Wilander, who will lead the Swedes in the Davis Cup final against the U.S. at Göteborg Dec. 16-18 after trying to defend his Australian Open title, moved to Monte Carlo two years ago.

Only citizens aged 17-28 and residing in Sweden are eligible for the draft. Borg, the five-time Wimbledon and six-time French Open winner, did show up for the draft in the early 70s but never did any military service after moving to Monte Carlo.

Other players residing in Sweden use an old trick to avoid the draft by playing abroad when they get their draft orders.

"It's no secret that we all try to get away from it (the military service)," Magnus Tideman was quoted as saying in Aftonbladet, a Swedish newspaper.

Tideman, ranked 180th on the Association of Tennis Professionals' computer, said "you lose computer points and money and get out of shape by doing the military service. If the military takes a tougher stand the only solution is to move abroad."

Lt-Colonel Per-Gunnar Nordgren of the Swedish National Service Induction Board told the Associated Press that "it's disturbing that some players avoid

the draft by saying they were playing tournaments abroad when their orders came."

"We don't chase them in foreign countries. We repeat the draft order and if they still don't show up we finally notify the local police authorities," Nordgren said.

"But I don't know if police ever caught a tennis player for draft-dodging. It's not our business."

Most tennis players have managed to beat the Swedish bureaucracy. A former Swedish winner of the U.S. Open junior title was even told by the military authorities to move abroad to escape military service, claimed a Swedish military personnel newspaper which broke the draft-dodging story this week.

Other Swedish top athletes, including all-time slalom and giant slalom great Ingemar Stenmark and cross-country ski star Gunde Svan, have served in the army.

"It didn't hurt me at all," said Svan, who won two gold medals, a silver and a bronze in the winter Olympics at Sarajevo last winter.

Audi, Peugeot expected to dominate RAC rally

CHESTER, England (AP) — Despite the absence of the newly crowned world champion Stig Blomqvist, the 1984 Lombard Royal Automobile Club (RAC) Auto Rally begins Sunday with an air of expectation caused by the high-powered duel between manufacturers Audi and Peugeot.

Blomqvist, who won the event last year, was withdrawn by Audi after he clinched the world title.

Both will be driving Audi Quattros while the Peugeot challenge

will be led by another Finn, Ari Vatanen in a new 205 Turbo.

The former world champion is delighted with the performance of the car, in his victory on the 1000 Lakes and San Remo stages of the world championship 76-year-old new entrant.

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Wilander to defend Australian Open title

CANBERRA, Australia (AP) — Mats Wilander of Sweden begins defence of his Australian Open title Monday, playing better than he was one year ago, he says.

In his final tunic for the Open at Melbourne, Wilander defeated the no. 2-ranked player in the world, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, 7-5, 7-6, to capture the \$100,000 Rio Tennis Championship at the National Indoor Sports Centre here. He won the second-set tie-breaker 8-4.

"I am playing well at the moment, and this tournament was great practice for the open," Wilander said after the Rio victory Saturday night. The Swede added that his "volleys have improved" since the Australian Open of a year ago.

The victory over Lendl was his third of the round-robin tournament and earned him the winner's share of \$50,000. Wilander started the tournament by beating

Kevin Curren, a South African living in the United States, then Pat Cash of Australia Friday night.

Wilander rated Cash as one of the top threats to unseat him in the Australian Open. Cash won third place in the Rio tournament by beating Joachim Nystrom of Sweden 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

"Cash is playing very well at the minute," Wilander said. "He has a brilliant all-round game and has a very good chance of winning in the open." Wilander also said Lendl and Jimmy Connors, if he plays, would be tough opponents.

Cash said he had been practicing on grass courts in preparation for the open and had found difficulty adapting to the hard indoor surface here.

Lendl earned \$25,000 for second place. Cash received \$10,000, and fourth-place Nystrom pocketed \$10,000.

Finnish coach resigns after drug scandal

HELSINKI (R) — Finland's chief athletics coach Antti Laanamaa resigned Saturday after admitting he knew his country's long-distance runner Matti Vainio had taken performance-enhancing drugs before the Los Angeles Olympics.

Vainio was stripped of his Olympic 10,000 metres silver medal after traces of anabolic steroids were found in his urine during the games in August.

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Gross sets new record

OFFENBACH, West Germany (R) — Double Olympic champion Michael Gross set a world best short-pool time of 52.9 seconds for the 100 metres butterfly in the West German swimming club championships here Saturday.

He easily bettered the old best 55.25-metre pool clocking of 53.17 seconds held by Per Arvidsson of Sweden.

Gross, 29, won gold medals for West Germany for the 100 metres butterfly and the 200 metres freestyle at the Los Angeles Olympics.

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Peasants cash in on great China gold rush

PEKING (R) — The great China gold rush under way with tens of thousands of peasants, mostly from the south, flocking to the country's gold mines.

The government has offered incentives to private groups and individuals to help boost production. The official China Daily said Friday.

"It will be the policy to allow the peasants to keep the gold they find," the government's financial commission said, helping also to encourage peasants to dig for gold.

The paper said gold production had increased by more than 10 per cent a year in the last few years.

It also gave the latest figures for Mr. Michael Berkett, executive director of the multinational Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd. He said China produced an estimated 45 tonnes of gold a year, making it the world's eighth-largest producer.

A senior official of the China Gold Company was quoted by the China Daily as saying a 80,000 peasant had taken up digging for gold since the state changed its policies in 1978.

Foreign economists said the gold rush had been carefully orchestrated in Peking.

In 1980, to encourage output by individuals, the state raised its internal purchase price dramatically to 406 yuan (then worth about \$200) from 46 yuan an ounce.

China Daily said the current internal price for gold was set at 497.60 yuan (\$184.29) an ounce.

Even as Friday's depressed international gold prices, this still gives the state an enormous built-in profit when set against Thursday's quoted London price of \$342.55 an ounce.

The China Gold official said this large gap between internal and external prices was a big incentive to gold smugglers.

In the past three years, customs officials had seized over 15,000 ounces of gold in the three southern coastal provinces of Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang alone, he said.

The foreign economists said the decision to encourage individuals and small firms to mine gold was partly because most of the ore occurred in scattered deposits — mostly in the northeast — and because of inefficiency in the state-run industry.

Another pact with economic provisions in two or three years would be helped by comprehensive information on the extent exports are being brought into line with market requirements, delegates said.

The council overseeing the new accord will meet here from Jan. 21 to 25 to approve the administrative rules and decide how much and what kind of statistical backup to provide.

Any future attempt to negotiate another pact with economic provisions in two or three years would be helped by comprehensive information on the extent exports are being brought into line with market requirements, delegates said.

Company Director General Mohammad Arafat said that one of the tenders is for supplying and installing equipment included in the second state of a high voltage network in Irbid, a transformer station near Yarmouk University and 15 smaller transformer stations inside Irbid.

The second tender is for supplying and installing a high and low voltage network and transformer and distribution stations for the electrification of 25 villages in the governorate, Mr. Arafat said.

He said the project will be financed partly through a \$4 million British loan and partly through IDEC sources.

According to Mr. Arafat the tenders will be awarded to contracting firms in March of the coming year.

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ACP states welcome new Lome trade, aid pact with reservations

BRUSSELS (R) — Leaders of 64 developing states welcomed Friday's agreement with the European Community (EC) on a third "Lome" trade and aid pact, but expressed disappointment at the size of the 8.5 billion European Currency Units (ECUs) (\$6.8 billion) aid package they were granted.

The chief negotiator for the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries, Mr. Rabib Namaliu, told reporters the agreement, due to be signed in the Togolese capital Lome on Dec. 8, was the best compromise that could have been obtained after 413 days of talks on the renewal of the five-year agreement.

"We have achieved some important improvements even though not all those improvements we set out to achieve at the beginning," he said.

The final terms of the pact were signed up early Friday after Mr. Namaliu met current community president, Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry, for the first time since the ACP last month rejected as inadequate the community's offer of a total eight billion ECU (\$6.4 billion) aid package.

Mr. Namaliu admitted the seven per cent increase in the aid offer proposed after tough talks by community foreign ministers on Tuesday still left it well below the 10 billion ECUs (\$8 billion) the ACP states had said was needed to match the real value of "Lome two".

The ACP states were disappointed by the lack of concessions on access for ACP exports of fish and agricultural and industrial products to the community.

"The trade regime should have been stronger," Mr. Namaliu said. However, although some ACP diplomats privately expressed disappointment at the amount of aid, community diplomats said they had no real alternative but to accept the Europeans' final offer.

The new agreement already includes contributions from Spain and Portugal after their planned joining of the community in 1986 and takes into account Mozambique and Angola's imminent joining of the ACP side.

But the money could be increased if any other countries, namely Namibia, were to join Lome in the near future, they said.

European Community development commissioner Mr. Edgar Pisani told reporters the new pact attempted to encourage private investment in ACP countries, which was necessary for their more rapid development.

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New accord agreed to govern sugar trade

LONDON (R) — Sugar producing and consuming nations Friday agreed on a new international sugar agreement to replace the current pact that runs out at the end of this year, but the new accord will be a shadow of its predecessor.

The new pact, which emerged at the end of five days of talks held at the headquarters of the International Sugar Organisation (ISO), will be a largely administrative affair, with no mandate to bolster prices by requesting exporters to limit shipments.

Its main function will be to provide a meeting place for the world's major sugar importers and exporters.

The current pact, which has been in force since 1978, failed to prevent world prices from falling to their lowest levels for 13 years, partly because its export restrictions were not sufficiently stringent, delegates attending the meeting said.

It was also undermined by growing exports from the European Community, which is not a member of the present accord, by stagnating world consumption, and increasing competition from alternative sweeteners — all factors which have helped push prices to less than 11 U.S. cents per kilogramme.

Also burdening the market are high world stocks of surplus sugar, which at their current level could satisfy more than a third of annual world consumption of around 96 million tonnes.

Sweeping up the debris of the old agreement, delegates agreed on a formula for distributing, mostly among exporting members, some \$25 million of surplus resources from a fund which has helped finance the holding of some 2.5 million tonnes of ISO sugar stocks.

The European Community will join the new agreement once it has decided whether it will be represented only by the European Commission or by each member state, delegates said.

All the world's other major importers and exporters are expected to belong, although Australian membership may be delayed slightly by forthcoming government elections, they said.

The council overseeing the new accord will meet here from Jan. 21 to 25 to approve the administrative rules and decide how much and what kind of statistical backup to provide.

Any future attempt to negotiate another pact with economic provisions in two or three years would be helped by comprehensive information on the extent exports are being brought into line with market requirements, delegates said.

Company Director General Mohammad Arafat said that one of the tenders is for supplying and installing equipment included in the second state of a high voltage network in Irbid, a transformer station near Yarmouk University and 15 smaller transformer stations inside Irbid.

The second tender is for supplying and installing a high and low voltage network and transformer and distribution stations for the electrification of 25 villages in the governorate, Mr. Arafat said.

He said the project will be financed partly through a \$4 million British loan and partly through IDEC sources.

According to Mr. Arafat the tenders will be awarded to contracting firms in March of the coming year.

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THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

"I'd like to find a stain remover that will remove the stains from my husband's past!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Hazel Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VARGE
DIEFT
DIBOLE
CAMIAN

HE THOUGHT HIS NEW COMPUTER WAS GOING TO GIVE HIM THIS KIND OF AN ILLNESS.

Now arrange the dotted letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A "COMPUTER" ONE (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: CEASE PYLON CAJOLE INTACT
Answer: What the alert waiter always was — ON HIS TIP TOES

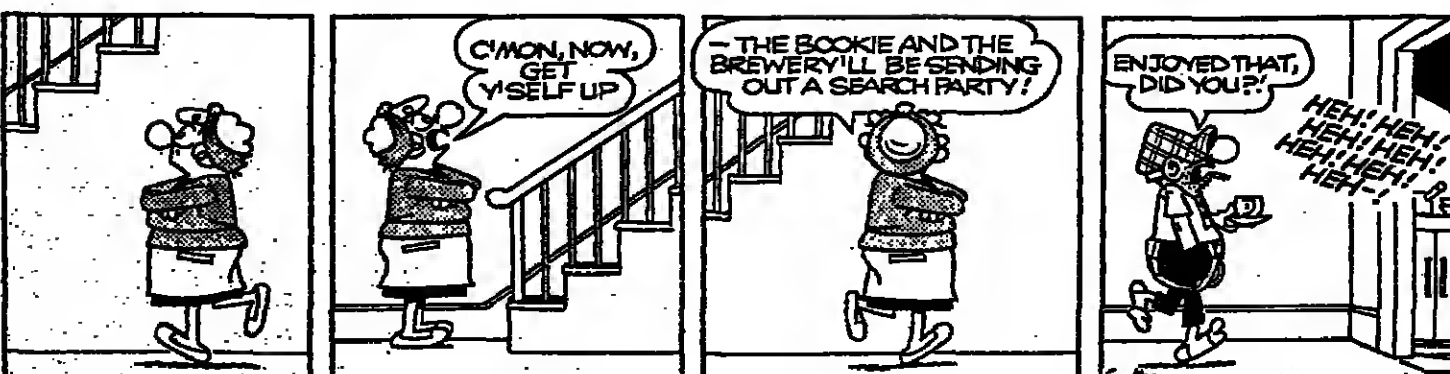
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, NOV., 25, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An unusually good day to be practical in looking for the ways and means to make your school of thought work to your advantage. Think of ways to please those you care about.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Plan how to get your projects to the attention of the public in the coming week and gain support. The evening is best spent at home.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) After usual Sunday activities, it is well to concentrate on how to have greater success in the future. Be generous of spirit.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good day to have long talks with your partners and planning for the future more wisely. Compliment one who has a sagging ego.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Go at your work from a new angle and get good results and fine benefits, even if it is Sunday.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You have fine creative talents and should put them to use so that you can have fine benefits accrue.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)</

